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LITERARY.

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR.

In the truth and spirit of his portraits, in the brilliancy of his wit, and in his restless humour, Addison bears a strong resemblance to Pope: he brings us into company with his characters, and we feel towards them as though they were old acquaintances. We go to the club with Sir Andrew Freeport, and hear his vindication of commerce from the aspersions of his aristocratical friends; or listen to Will Honeycomb's solemn decision on the merits of cherry-coloured heads: we admire the accomplishments of Miss Liddy, "who can dance a jig, raise a paste, keep an account, and give a reasonable answer;" but, above all, we turn to the inimitable Sir Roger, with an interest, and almost an affection, which can never grow old. In this admirable character Addison has caught all those delicate and fleeting points which seem to elude the attempt to delineate them, and has combined with so much skill the apparent contradictions of character; his shrewd simplicity, cautious boldness, unquestionable belief of all he heard in childhood, sturdy scepticism with regard to every new opinion, and his pride of ancestry, so well tempered by his benevolent feelings, that we feel we might as soon doubt that Anne reigned, and Marlborough conquered, as of the actual existence of Sir Roger de Coverly. In the allegorical papers, both in the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, a similar superiority to those of earlier times is apparent; the dissection of the Belle's heart, the *Brain's* head, and the *Vision of Life*, will occur to every one. In the papers devoted to criticism, we perceive some attempts (though but feeble) to throw off the yoke of French authority: the *Spectator* was the first fashionable work that recommended Milton to public notice, and dared to introduce quotations from that "child of fancy," Spenser: still the lovers of Italian poetry can never forget that the *Spectator* first gave currency to that celebrated line of Boileau, "Le cinquant de l'Age;" and thus, by an unlucky epithet, consigned to contempt one of the first poets of modern Europe.

It has been customary to speak of the moral tendency of this work in terms of the highest eulogy; (compare with the poetry of that age, it well deserves it) but the morality is too accommodating; there is a timid deference to rank, a hesitating politeness, an anxiety to soften the stern requisitions of principle. The *Spectator*, instead of taking his stand on the precepts of Christianity, and reasoning "on temperance, righteousness," and, what gives emphasis to all, "a judgment to come," gives a lecture on envy, from the distressing circumstance of a lady dying with vexation, because her friend had been the witness of her beauty; and enters the duty of sobriety, by the important consideration, that a man of temperate habits will live longer at sixty than a bun vivant of forty. Considering morality and religion as a part of the law of the land, he addresses his readers as citizens rather than as Christians, and seems more anxious for the well-being of the state, than for the advancement of that kingdom which is not of this world.

[London Investigator.]

Various have been the writers of history, and as diversified their several objects. The pens of Boscawen and Goldsmith, Gibbon and Voltaire, Robertson and Rollin, with numerous others, have been employed upon the subject, and their respective works have met with the circulation and support their merits have deserved. Some authors have treated history as a science, and employed the whole force of their enlarged minds in tracing effects to their causes. Others have been more assiduous in following events in an opposition, tracing them in their influence, and endeavouring to draw rules for the future from the vicissitudes of the past. Others, again, have, as it were, floated on the surface of things, and embellished a lively, an interesting, and often an instructive picture of events as they passed in succession down the stream of time. Some, therefore, have written for the pondering few, others for more superficial readers, while a certain class have principally consecrated their labors (with some fame perhaps, but certainly not with less utility) to the instruction of the rising generation. Among these last is the author of the work before us.

Nor have the tendencies of history been much diversified than its authors and its objects. In some instances it may be considered simply as a vehicle of information—as a connected narrative of facts. In others, it becomes the medium of a powerful influence, or the channel of conveying the most salutary sentiments. It is lamentable to reflect, that the very springs of this ever accumulating stream of knowledge should have been poisoned by the principles of infidelity; but even here the painful feeling which this circumstance occasions, should by no means be one of unmingled regret. The moral, no less than the natural, world is under the control of that Power who set bounds to the ocean which it cannot pass; and as the storm, in the one case, still rears their bold fronts, moved by the dashing of the storm, and unassayed by the insinuating fluid; so truth, in the other, still remains unshaken by the assaillants, and unquarrelled by the wiles of its keenest adversaries.

And the anomalies in the general laws of nature, which increase till counteracted by the influence of other principles that check their progress, and drive them to retrograde towards their minimum, are the aberrations of the human mind are governed by laws which are certain and immutable. The very attempt to render history and philosophy subservient to the spread of infidelity and immorality, by the subversion of religion and morals, is a most absurd and unwarrantable proceeding, and forth a host of opposing writers, many of whom have been taught in the school of the prophets and the prophets, wielded the weapons of truth with admirable skill and effect. Among these, the author of "*Strictures on History*" stands forward as a zealous and determined champion in the cause of religion and virtue, and employs all his energy and talents to instill into the minds of youth that train of thought, and connection of ideas which are most calculated to induce them to compare their motives and actions with the standard of Divine truth.

The importance of history, as a means of developing the faculties of the youthful mind, is admitted by all, as it at once engages the attention and interests the affections. If, therefore, the sentiments inculcated with the study of history are opposed to the advancement of religion and morals, their effects must be as prejudicial as their influence is insidious; but if the current of thought is conducted into a proper channel, and the principles of history are considered subservient to the promotion of morals, the youthful mind will become deeply impressed with their importance, and, in the end, which might have been the most inju-

rious, will at once become highly beneficial. In realizing this object, however, the best intentions may sometimes be productive of unhappy effects; and a work which combines the truths of the gospel with the study of history, undoubtedly requires great skill and care. Even with a combination of taste, talent, and zeal, if the judgment be not always in the fullest exercise, an author may repel where he intended to attract, disgust where he ought to please, and mislead where he designed to instruct. We are aware, that in the class of works to which the essays before us, and others of the same character, are intended as antidotes, the moral poison is often so artfully diffused through the whole mass, as almost to elude observation, till discovered by its effects. The design is not avowed—the point is not argued—the principle is not even stated—but the insinuation is made—the cup is mixed, and the draught presented. The effect must obviously depend, in a great measure, upon previous bias and principle. It has therefore been said, that the antidote to this species of poison should be administered in the same manner, and the moral medicine rather diffused than manifested in the medium of its conveyance; but while the human mind has a greater tendency to the evil than to the good, it is obvious that the former might be imbibed, and the latter misused; and thus the wound would rankle, while the remedy was unapplied. Our author, however, has chosen a more avowed and open way of connecting moral instructions with historical facts.

By adding reflections to each of his essays, he has inculcated the moral lessons which rise naturally out of the subject in an easy, familiar, and pleasing manner. We should rejoice to see every attempt to enlarge the mind, accompanied by an appropriate effort to regulate the affections and improve the heart; and we would gladly anticipate, with this amiable author, the arrival of the glorious day when there shall be "inscribed in legible characters, on every work of the imagination, and every production of human genius and science, HOLINESS TO THE LORD."—*End vol. I.*

CIVIL LIBERTY AND LITERATURE.

"Civil liberty is no less requisite than peace, to the advancement of genuine literature. The car of the tyrant crushes beneath its ponderous wheels the tender plants of science, and leaves behind nought but a dreary waste. Where justice is not administered—when the civil and social rights of mankind are not secured by equal laws—it is impossible that civilization should advance, or learning flourish. While Greece retained her freedom, she excelled in every kind of literature; but when she became enslaved, she degenerated into a second barbarism. Rome too could boast of her orators, and philosophers, and poets, so long as liberty hovered over her republican or imperial governments—but when she became the prey of tyrants, and civil liberty gave place to despotism, the light of science was for ever extinguished. The darkest periods of the Anglo-Saxon government were during the tyrannical sway of such despots as Penda, or the sons of Canute; and its brightest under the administration of that monarch who said in his last testament, 'that it was just the English should ever remain as free as their own thoughts.' Since the era of intellectual darkness which have been described in the preceding pages, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that Britain has contributed more than any other modern nation to the advancement of philosophy and sound learning; and she has done so because she is free."—*[Morrill's Studies in Hist.*

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. EDITOR.—While I have been gratified in the perusal of several pieces on church music, which have recently appeared in the *Recorder*, and other religious newspapers in this vicinity, I have been somewhat surprised that the attention of singers, and of Christians who feel interested in the promotion of this delightful part of public worship, has not been more particularly directed to the Handel & Haydn Collection, a second edition of which has lately been published in this city. Having devoted much time in my earlier days to the cultivation of sacred music, I have watched its progress for years past with great satisfaction. It is but a short time since a style of music prevailed in our churches, wholly unfitted for devotional purposes. Under the influence of one or two valuable collections of psalmody, this unmeaning trash has in a great measure given way; though we still find in the selection of many choirs, some tunes, which to say the least, are destitute of all positive merit.

But, notwithstanding great improvement has been made in the selection of tunes, there is another branch of the subject equally important, which, until the present publication, has been almost wholly neglected. I refer to the grammatical construction of the harmony, or the proper arrangement of the different parts, as bass, tenor, alto, and treble. Those who have a very slight acquaintance with the history of music, know that great improvement in musical science has been made within fifty years past. And to those who have any knowledge of science in general, it must be evident that music is constantly progressive. But notwithstanding the constant improvements which have been making in every other branch of the art, church music has been suffered to remain clothed in its old and frightful garb. In most of our singing books, the harmony of almost all the good old church tunes is not only utterly inconsistent with modern principles of composition, but is such as to excite the most unpleasant sensations in the minds of those who have passed beyond the threshold of the art. And to this very circumstance, in a great degree, I believe we may attribute the indifference or contempt into which church music has fallen.

To remedy this defect, was the special object of the Handel & Haydn Society in the publication of the present work; and I find that those who have made the greatest proficiency in musical knowledge unite in the opinion that it has been very ably executed. Of the selection of tunes, I feel myself competent to judge, and I do not hesitate to say, that although there are some pieces which I would rather should have been omitted, yet, on the whole, it is the best selection extant. It contains all the good old melodies, as London, St. Matthew's, Winchester, Old Hundred, &c., and these are relieved from those gross violations of the laws of harmony, which appear in the common copies, and are presented to us with accompanying parts, chaste, simple and devotional.

To the introduction of this book, I attribute the improved state of psalmody in the church of which I am a member; it having been used with great approbation for nearly a year past. A desire of extending its benefits to others has induced me to write this notice.

After a thorough examination, I am decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection.

MARTIN LUTHER.

OBITUARY.

ELIZA BLAIR SMITH.

The following obituary notice of Eliza Blair Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was instantaneously killed by lightning, on the afternoon of the 23d July, in the 29th year of her age, is from the Wilmington Circular.

ELIZA BLAIR SMITH was the second daughter of the late Dr. Ebenezer Smith, who was instantaneously killed by lightning, on the afternoon of the 23d July, in the 29th year of her age, is from the Wilmington Circular. Eliza Blair Smith was the second daughter of the late Dr. Ebenezer Smith, and possessed, in a very high degree, those amiable qualities of mind and heart, which endeared her to a numerous circle of friends. The deceased was a subject of the ever memorable Revival of Religion in 1814. She was a faithful, useful member of almost all the benevolent and pious associations of this borough. The Female Sabbath School has lost its firmest pillar, its earliest and most constant friend. In the Education Society, her loss will be severely felt. She was a most devoted manager of the *Hospitable Society*, and it will be long before her place will be supplied. The *Jew's Society* shared largely in her labours and benevolence. It was here her public services terminated; for, on the evening preceding her death, she attended a meeting of this society, and with uncommon spirit, planned and partly arranged measures for more efficient operations. The *Harmony Society* most acutely feel their bereavement; never more shall her voice be mingled with their earthly songs of praise, when assembled for social worship; but we trust that a loftier song employs her glorified spirit; and with a holier, purer company, she now mingles her ceaseless adoration of Him, whom, having not seen, she loved; but whom, now seeing, she rejoices in, with joy unspeakable and full of glory!

Although more intimately connected with these Societies, her influence and usefulness were by no means confined to them. The whole Church shared her affections, prayers, and labours, and every thing connected with its temporal or spiritual welfare, engaged her attention, and received her liberal aid.

As a friend our lamented sister will long live in the recollection of those who have experienced her kindness in an hour of sorrow, and shared her counsel in perplexity and trials. The house of mourning, the bed of sickness, the haunts of poverty and the abodes of misfortune, were places she delighted to frequent. Often has her presence cheered, her aims relieved, and her tender sympathy soothed the disconsolate widow and the fatherless child. Many a throbbing temple ceased to ache beneath the pressure of her tender touch—many a parched lip has been moistened by her gentle hand, and many an aching heart has been soothed by the balm of her prayers. Oh! how many sufferers could say to her,

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

As a daughter and a sister, Eliza Blair Smith cannot be too highly extolled; and although her loss to the Church is incalculable, yet in the domestic circle it is irreparable. Her family have lost a judicious counsellor—an active domestic manager—a cheerful companion—a safe guide—and a bright example.

There is a mystery connected with this dispensation, which human reason cannot fathom. Nevertheless, it is all right. In the great and terrible day of the Lord, when an assembled world shall meet, and hear their doom, the leaves of that "mighty volume, which is chained to the eternal throne," shall be unrolled, and every circumstance connected with each mortal's fate revealed, to exalt the wisdom of Him, who is wonderful in all his ways.

When we contemplate, (apart from all distressing circumstances,) the sudden departure of the deceased, it corresponds so much with the translation of him, who "walked with God and was not," because the Lord took him; and the ascending prophet, who "rose on the Cherubim's wing to the car;" that, though our minds are awe-stricken with its solemnity, there is something desirable in such a death. No doubt

"A thousand of the heavenly host attended her;
Told her of things which no gross ear can hear;
And on the lightning's flash, let in a beam of heav'n

Upon the separating soul: and in that beam & on that flash, the soul's pure essence fled,
Where in a moment all was made immortal!"

INTemperance.

The following remarks on intemperance are from a Discourse delivered at Edwardsville, Illinois, February 12, 1824, by the Rev. J. M. Peck, at the execution of Eliphalet Green, for the murder of William Wright. Green was a native of Wilbraham, in the county of Hampshire.

The vice of intemperance, at the present time, certainly is one of the most demoralizing, loathsome, heaven provoking abominations of this country, and most deadly snare in which poor mortals are caught. This great destroyer appears to gain ground. Our taverns, groceries, and grave yards are filled with its trophies. "Not content with extending its ravages, and multiplying its triumphs among the refuse of society, it has invaded all ranks, and made dreadful havoc of property, genius, reputation, and happiness. It is an enemy, which sparing neither high nor low, age, sex, or profession, seems to be waging a war of extermination. Thousands of husbands have been torn from the bosoms of their families, thousands of sons from the embraces of their parents." Like the frogs of Egypt, it has found its way into the very bed chambers of the rich and the poor, the honorable and ignoble, the public officer, and private citizen. Even the Judge on his bench, the magistrate in his office, the jurymen in his box, and the attorney at the bar, the appointed guardians of the laws, have not always escaped. Nay further, this audacious and deadly foe has entered the gates of Zion, polluted the sanctuary of the Most High, and (hurled to relate) even ministers of the Gospel are numbered among the victims of its wiles. Profaneness, gambling, perjury, lewdness, poverty, and degradation; stupidity, distraction, and despair; suicide, murder, and the gallows march in its train!

Intemperance is the parent of almost every crime, and exposes its votaries to dangers and death wherever they go. Many in fits of intoxication, have reeled from their horses into eternity—or have been frozen in the night, and found still in the iron slumber of death!

Reception of the Nation's Guest.

AT NEW HAVEN.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, Gen. LAFAYETTE was met about five miles from New Haven, by the company of Horse Guards, and entered the city about 10 o'clock, under their escort. On arriving, he was received with three hearty cheers, which were re-echoed and repeated. He was received by the Mayor and other public authorities, Gov. Wolcott and other distinguished gentlemen, amidst loud and unceasing acclamations.

Here he was met by the veterans of the revolution, the friends and associates of other days, several of whom he recognized and embraced as his companions in arms, and all were received with a brotherly and fond regard. After receiving the respects of the citizens, together with a large number of ladies, some of whom came a distance of 40 miles to see him, he was saluted by the various military corps, who passed him in review, attended by a division of the students of Yale College, after which he took breakfast with the Mayor, &c. with about one hundred invited guests, at the expense of the city. After breakfast, he passed the troops in review, and received the usual military honors. He then visited the residences of Nathan Smith, Esq. the Hon. David Daggett, and David C. De Forrest, Esq. He proceeded in a barouche around the Green to the Colleges, where he was received by the students. Here he received the congratulations of the President and Faculty of the College, and visited the Library and Mineralogical Cabinet. From hence he passed to the residence of Professor Silliman, where he paid a short visit to the widow of the late venerable Governor Trumbull. Returning by the Green, he passed the troops, who fired a *feu de joie*, and returned to the Hotel.

About 3 o'clock the General took his departure on the lower road, by East-Haven, Guilford, Saybrook, and Lyme, to New-London, on his way to Boston, escorted by the troops and civil authorities as far as East-Haven, where he pointed out the residence of the late Rev. Mr. Street, where he had been hospitably entertained fifty years ago, and expressing a desire to see his descendants, was received by his children and grandchildren, and other ladies and gentlemen of the town. Here he took leave of the escort from the city, & proceeded on his journey, attended by a detachment of cavalry from Branford.

Herald.

IN PROVIDENCE.

Monday, Aug. 23.—On arriving in front of the State House, the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The popular avenue, leading to the building, was lined on each side with nearly 200 Misses arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs. The General was afterwards pleased to express the peculiar and high satisfaction he took in this simple and touching arrangement.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned toward the multitude and at the same moment, the veteran Capt. STEPHEN OLNEY (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded, at another point, almost simultaneously by LAFAYETTE) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest & affectionate manner. A thrill went thro' the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, introduced to his Excellency, the members of the Committee, Town Council, &c.

After this ceremony, he came below, and there, in the most familiar manner shook the hands of a number of ladies and gentlemen. Among the rest the venerable WILLIAM RUSSELL, now in the 85th year, was introduced to him. The General shook both the veteran's hands in a most affectionate manner, and he was extremely happy to take his old friend by the hand once more, as it recalled to his memory the delightful associations of his youth. Mr. RUSSELL appeared at first scarcely to comprehend the scene, but in a moment, as if the whole had rushed upon his recollection, he exclaimed in a voice broken by age and still more subdued by feeling, "Oh, my dear Marquis, how happy I am to see you once more! I remember well the time I served under you as a volunteer on Rhode Island!" The General was evidently touched, and on this, as on several other occasions, the tear started to his eye.

After dinner, in company with the Town Council &c. the General prepared to proceed on his journey. At about half-past four, the troops (at the particular request of General LAFAYETTE, who expressed his admiration of their discipline, and fine military appearance) were drawn up for review, in a line extending on the street toward Pawtucket. The General proceeded on foot and was greeted, on entering the street with the same joyous acclamations. Supported by the arm of the Governor, he walked in front of the line of troops, stopping to shake hands with all the principal officers.

He then entered the carriage accompanied by his Excellency, Col. Bowen, and Zachariah Allen, Esq.—and amid the cheers of the populace, left the town. He was escorted into Massachusetts by the Cincinnati, &c. and a numerous company of citizens on horseback.

AMERICAN.

IN BOSTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, the General was waited on by Deputations from Newport, from Brown University, (inviting him to attend Commencement on Wednesday next) from Lynn, &c. by the Government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association (to invite him to a public collation) and by others. He afterwards repaired to the Doric Hall of the State House, where nearly two thousand citizens, of all professions, ages, and conditions, were presented to him, with each of whom he affectionately shook hands. Several Ladies of distinction were among the number. Several of the humble but interesting heroes of the Revolution took this occasion to welcome their good old General. Numerous incidents in his career brought tears from many manly eyes. One decrepit veteran, on crutches, was recognized by the General as a companion in arms at the memorable onset at Yorktown; others were recalled to recollection by events at Monmouth, at Brandywine, at West Point, at Saratoga, and other places. Others, as belonging to the Light Army which "the Marquis" commanded in 1780, 81, &c. The hands of all these he seized with the most affectionate cordiality, frequently repeating, "O, my brave Light Infantry!" "My gallant soldiers!" "Excellent troops," &c. One inquired, "Is my old Colonel, Gasker, alive?" "Alas, no," replied the General. Another (Capt. HENRY FOWLER) introduced himself, as one of the only two survivors of the 2d regiment of Light Dragoons of the army;

when the General remarked, that he was happy in seeing so respectable a relic of that fine corps alive. Numerous other incidents of the kind occurred. The pen of a STERNX alone could do justice to their merit. Several of the veterans who kissed the hands of their General, were so absorbed by their feelings, that their tongues refused their offices; and as they passed silently on, the big round tear stood trembling in eyes which never winked amidst the rage and carnage of the battle ground. We cannot omit one other incident, evincive of the genuine republicanism of our distinguished Guest.—At a humble distance, & alone, an old and venerable black man, (named John Harrison) approached the General, bowed, and expressed his wish to embrace the hand of the Friend of human kind, and whom he had had the honor, he said, to wait upon, when he resided at the house of Mr. Brock, in Boston.—The General instantly accepted his hand; and to the pious aspiration of the descendant of Africa, "that God would long continue him happy in this World, and bless him in a World to come;" returned thanks for his kind wishes. This incident occasioned very rapturous plaudits from all the numerous spectators of it. The venerable JOHN KNEELAND, Esq. of Andover, in presenting his hand, offered up aspirations of praise to Heaven for the preservation of a life so dear to the Friends of Liberty in both Hemispheres.

At noon, General LAFAYETTE departed again for Cambridge to attend the exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; where he again received renewed tokens of respect and attention. He appeared much pleased, and spoke in high terms of the exercises, which were an Address to "Liberty," by the REV. HENRY WARE, and an Oration "on the motives to intellectual exertion in this country," by the Rev. Professor EVERETT.

VISIT TO CHARLESTOWN, &c.—On Friday, at 10 o'clock, the General, accompanied by Gov. EUSTIS and suite, Gov. Brooks, and other revolutionary worthies, the New-York Deputation, and the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements, in carriages, passed through Hanover and Lynn-streets over the Bridge to Charlestown. The streets of the North section of the city were dressed with colors, and civic arches.—One erected across Hanover-street, bore this inscription:—

"Our rallying words shall be,—

LAFAYETTE and LIBERTY."

On another, from Mr. CLOUGH's house, near the old Ferryway:—

"WELCOME—Honor to whom honor is due,
Long live to LAFAYETTE, and Liberty too."

A cavalcade of citizens took up the escort of the procession at the Mill Bridge, and conducted it, as above, to the line between Suffolk and Middlesex. Here the General was met by Col. JAMES, Chief Marshal, and his Aids, who conducted him to the Committee of Arrangements of the citizens of Charlestown, on the Square, when a procession was immediately formed, as follows:—

Two Marshals.—A regiment of Light Infantry, and a battalion of Artillery, commanded by Col. Gay.—Music.—Committee of Arrangements.—Chief Marshal.—Gen. LAFAYETTE and Family.—Governor EUSTIS.—Maj. Gen. DEARBORN.—Gov. BROOKS, and the Executive Council.—Chief Justice Parker, and other State Officers.—Mayor and Committee of Arrangements of Boston.—Deputations from other cities.—Officers of the Army and Navy.—Officers of the Militia.—Strangers of eminence.—Town Officers.—The North Boston Cavalade.—Citizens.

This procession moved through Salem and High streets to the Monument of Warren, on Breed's (commonly called Bunker's) Hill, where the whole alighted, and the military formed in line.—Assembled around the monument, Dr. A. R. THOMSON, of the Committee of A. delivered an address to the distinguished guest.

The General's answer was animated and appropriate. Salutes were fired by the artillery.—The General then passed the two battalions in review, with Gov. EUSTIS and Major Generals Brooks and DEARBORN, and received their marching salutes. All the troops were decorated with the Lafayette badges. After the review, Gov. Brooks, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, introduced a deputation of the Board of Directors to the General. On being informed that it was intended to commemorate the fortieth anniversary (next June) of Bunker Hill Battle in a manner worthy of that great event, the General was pleased to say, that if he should then be in the United States it would be his earnest desire to be present, and to manifest the sentiments which he should feel on that interesting occasion. The design of the institution having been previously explained to him, the General desired to be numbered among the subscribers; and at the request of the Corporation his name stands at the head of the subscription list. The General, and the part of the procession in carriages, then proceeded to Bunker's hill, where, after salutations and introductions, the whole partook of a sumptuous repast, provided under a marquee pitched on one of the highest points of the hill.

The streets of Charlestown were very elegantly dressed with banners, and crossed with civic arches.—A bare wreath of laurel, dressed with flowers,—and another, an inscription:—"Welcome—To our Hero, and our Home." On the main street was a beautiful display of the Misses and Youths of the several Schools.—The bells rung merry peals; frequent salutes were fired; loud acclamations repeated; the Ladies filled the windows of the houses and joined in the welcome of their Country's Friend, and the streets were thronged with gratified spectators.

VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.—The General with the Procession from Boston, joined by the Charlestown Committee of Arrangements, then proceeded to the United States Navy Yard, where the whole alighted, and the GENERAL was received by Commodore BAINBRIDGE.

A fine body of marines, under Maj. Wainwright, saluted him on his entrance; followed by a national salute from the water battery of the Yard. The General, after being introduced to the officers on the station, conducted by the Commodore, visited the Warehouses, Lofts, Ship-houses, Ships in ordinary, and appendages of this splendid and spacious establishment; and appeared much gratified with their excellent order and neatness.—He was then taken in a large on board the *Columbus* ship of the line, (followed by the company in other barges) and was received by another national salute from her lower deck guns. This superb man of war was fully dressed in the flags of all the maritime nations, and made a delightful appearance. Her roof was manned by seamen, as was the entire roof of the extensive Ship-house of the new man of war on the stocks. The flags of the United States were displayed from various masts; and at the entrance of the yard were three arches formed of colours and evergreens, bearing these inscriptions:—"October 19th, 1781."—"WASHINGTON."—"LAFAYETTE."—The vessels in the vicinity also displayed the colours. The General then proceeded to the Commodore's residence, was again saluted on leaving the yard, and there introduced to the La-

dies of the Commodore and other officers, &c. and partook, with the company, of a sumptuous Colation. He afterwards visited Maj. Wainwright's quarters. Wherever he appeared he was received with cheers and salutations.

On his return to the city he paid a visit to Faneuil Hall. On entering he said, "This is indeed the Cradle of American Independence."—Here too he was followed by a multitude, who made the old hall ring with 3 times 3 cheers. He afterwards visited the excellent Armories over the hall. He then took carriage for South Boston, accompanied by Gov. EUSTIS, Gov. BROOKS, the Mayor and others; stopping to view the spot, near Boylston Market where once grew "Liberty Tree," so famous in our annals from 1760 to 1776. After passing South Boston, we understood, he visited the New-England Guards, on camp duty at Savin Hill, in Dorchester, and witnessed their skill at target firing;—from whence he proceeded to the residence of Gov. Eustis to dine.

Saturday, Aug. 28. Numerous deputations, and revolutionary characters called on the General at his quarters. One of the latter exhibited the *Firearm*, by a discharge of which, the first British regular killed in the war of the revolution was shot at Concord bridge, on the memorable 19th April, 1775. The event is recorded in the annals of that day. Satisfactory evidence was given, that the ball which did the first execution on the British advanced guard, was fired from this gun. The General appeared much pleased at seeing this relic, and suggested the expediency of perpetuating its identity, by inserting a plate on the stock, with an inscription, containing the particulars of the event. It belonged to Capt. BRETTRICK, and was presented we understood, by one of his descendants, who promised to execute the suggestion of the General, and remarked, that the gun should be transmitted to the latest posterity of the original owner.

The General then repaired to the State House, and received the felicitations of the citizens of both sexes, who, during two hours, presented themselves in continued succession. One of the revolutionary worthies, (JOSATHAN LEONARD, of Canton, in Norfolk,) holding in his hand a number of old Continental bills, thus addressed the Guest:—"Here, General, are some of our Old Friends, who helped us to carry on the war." Among the presentations was an interesting Greek youth, from Scio, named *Pandaris Ralli*, whose father was one of the first martyrs in the present eventful struggle of the Greek patriots, being one of the hostages executed at Constantinople. This lad, we are informed, with his mother and family, fled from the sack of Scio, and is now receiving an education, under the care of our Foreign Missionary Society. He was noticed with much affection by the General. In the afternoon he sat out for Medford, to dine with Gov. Brooks, accompanied by the Mayor.

Visit to Medford.—He passed thro' Charlestown and West Cambridge, and arrived at Medford about three o'clock. It was at a very late hour that the citizens of Medford ascertained that the town would be honored with his presence; but their preparations to welcome him were appropriate and elegant. The houses to the westward of the Governor's residence, and the meeting-house, were filled with Ladies,—the scholars were formed in line on the street, filled with the citizens, the bell rung a peal, a salute of artillery was fired, and several arches were thrown across the road, decorated with wreaths of flowers and flags.—One of the arches bore this inscription,—"WELCOME to our hills and Brooks."

Under this arch the Selectmen of the town were assembled; when TERRELL TUTT, Esq. their Chairman, delivered to him an animated address. The following is the substance of the reply:—"Sir—I am most happy in visiting the town of my old brother Soldier and Friend, General Brooks, to be received with so kind a welcome.—You speak of some compensation! Compensation Sir,—the smallest part of the delight which I have experienced, would more than repay me for all the sufferings, past or to come."

"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this cheering welcome."

This welcome was repeated by the acclamations of the assembled citizens, and were renewed on his landing at the Governor's residence.

On his return from Medford, he called on Mrs. AMORY, at Weston, and attended a numerous party given by Mrs. LLOYD, in Somerset street.

Sunday, Aug. 29.—The guest attended divine service in Brattle street, sat in the pew formerly the property of Gov. HANCOCK and now owned by Chief Justice PARKER, and heard a sermon from the Rev. Mr. PARKER. In the afternoon he dined with President ADAMS, in Quincy.—[This we regret.] The meeting between them is said to have been indescribably interesting to the numerous citizens of Quincy who were assembled on the occasion.

As far as the solemnities of the day would admit, the General was greeted by the citizens of Dorchester, Milton, and Quincy, as he passed, and he stopped a short time at the residence of Dr. HOLBROOK. On his return to this city he visited the mansions of Chief Justice PARKER, Gen. DEARBORN, and Mr. TICKNOR.

GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE.

Monday.—The orders of the Commander in Chief for a review of a portion of our militia, in honor of the visit of the surviving Major General of the Revolutionary army, our distinguished Guest, were executed with promptness and uncommon effect. The day was fine. At an early hour, a superb Brigade, composed of five full regiments of Infantry (two from Essex, and three from the Middlesex divisions), a regiment (six companies) of Artillery, and the Salem Independent Cadets, commanded by Brigadier General JAMES APPLETON, paraded on the Common, on which tents and marquees had been pitched for their accommodation, and which, with the commissary's tent, & the tents of the Suffolk Brigade, & the marquees attached to the Headquarters (where the Independent Cadets, commanded by Lieut. Col. AMORY, did gaud duty) exhibited an extensive encampment. At the same time the Boston Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. LYMAN, and composed of three full regiments of Infantry, four companies of Artillery, (including the Sea Fencibles) and a troop of dragoons, also paraded, and formed the order of battle at 8 o'clock. The whole field was commanded by Major General CHANEY, of the first division.

The line newly filled up the borders of our spacious training field, and exhibited a martial spectacle, unequalled in extent, brilliancy, and efficiency by any one within our recollection. The corps of cavalry, artillery, & flank companies, were in complete and superb uniform; & in the whole line of Infantry, the troops, with scarcely an exception, were in blue coats and white under-clothes, with knapsacks, &c. complete. It was estimated that the numbers on the field exceeded 6500.

General LAFAYETTE, on foot, was escorted by the Cadets from his residence to the State House, where he was received by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and suite. They were then escorted to the Common. He was received by loud shouts from the troops along the whole line. The General was then saluted by the Brigades under Generals APPLETON and LYMAN, in succession. He then took a position in front of Headquarters, and received the marching salute of the whole division. Experienced judges, foreign and native, did justice to the discipline and steadiness of the whole movements. The line being reformed, the troops were dismissed for refreshment, which was amply provided for them by the Commissary General.

A spacious and well ornamented Marquee had been ordered to be erected by the Governor on the rising ground of the Common, for a collation for the Officers and invited Guests. It much exceeded any other arrangement of the kind ever seen here. It was 176 feet by 60; containing six tables 170 feet long, on which there were 1300 plates set,—which were afterwards increased to 1600. In this

edifice, his Excellency, and the distinguished Guest, the Officers of the Field, the Executive Council, Cincinnati, Civil and Judicial Officers, Foreign Consuls, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governor MILLER, the Clergy, the City Authorities, Strangers of Distinction, and General and Field Officers of the Militia not on duty, partook of a sumptuous and well attended entertainment.

The order of battle having been reformed, the Brigade under Gen. APPLETON performed numerous evolutions, formations and systems of attack and defence, with the utmost precision and fine effect. They continued an hour.

The Boston Brigade, under Gen. LYMAN, then occupied an hour in similar evolutions, &c. and exhibited formations for attack and defence—particularly those against Cavalry, by the formation of squares of regiments, and by the retreat within them, when hard pressed, of the skirmishers and artillerymen, each retiring with their colors, and an allotted portable artillery essential to their utility; then rushing out, remounting and firing their desecrated guns, after the assaulting Cavalry is repulsed. This mode of defence was practiced with effect by the British army at Waterloo.

The exercises being completed and the usual ceremonies of the field performed, the troops were dismissed. The General was then re-escorted to his quarters, amidst continued cheers.

In the evening after the review, the General held a levee, at which several hundred ladies were introduced to him. He then attended a ball given by Mrs. ELLIOT, in Beacon street.

VISIT TO ESSEX, AND PORTSMOUTH.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.—Early this morning, General LAFAYETTE left the city, on his proposed visit to Essex and Portsmouth. He was accompanied by Colonels HARRIS and EVERETT, the Governor's Aids, and escorted by the troop of horse under Capt. DAVIS.

[Continued—condensed.]

When General La Fayette was receiving the congratulations of the citizens of N. York, with his peculiar affability, a youth approached and said, "Sir, my father and mother have taught me from my infancy to love your name with reverence and affection." The General, much affected, clasped him in his arms and said, "O yes, you are all my children."

Overriding.—One of the New-York papers states that during the progress of General Lafayette, up Broadway, some inconsiderate people, in the heat of war, of their zeal, attempted to detach the horses from his carriage and draw it themselves, but were with considerable effort, prevented. Such an occurrence would undoubtedly have distressed him in whose honor it was intended. Let our citizens leave such excess of adulation to the vassals of the "Holy Allies;" let them recollect that the real character of a republican is gratitude and generosity, tempered with self-respect, not servility. Let them remember that the purpose of the devoted services of Washington and Lafayette was to make men of us, not horses.—[Bull. Morn. C.]

Great preparations are making at Yorktown in Virginia, for receiving Gen. La Fayette on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

The National Intelligencer states that the *Tent of Washington* has been offered by Mr. Custis of Arlington, to Col. Howard and the Cincinnati Maryland, to be used on the reception of General La Fayette at Baltimore. "The veteran relic of the heroic time is in good preservation, though it has witnessed the events of nearly half a century, and will be packed in the same portmanteau in which it was carried during the War of the Revolution."

Among the general gratulations of welcome to Lafayette, there is one of no common interest awaits him in his progress to the South. Mr. Custis, of Arlington, we learn, is causing to be made a Ring, to contain some of the hair of the Father of the Country, and will present the same to the General when he shall visit the Tomb of the Great Chief at Mount Vernon. The ring will descend in the family of Lafayette, a token of the affection which subsisted between the Father and Son of American liberty. It is making at the shop of Mr. G. Gaither, in Washington city, will be of plain Gold, bearing simply the inscription of *Patria Pater*. The hair derives its date from 1790, the General being then first President of the United States, and slightly shows the frost of time.—[Nat. Int.]

From Major Garden's *Anecdotes of the Revolution*.—"On Lafayette's first landing in Carolina, in testimony of his respect and high admiration of the gallant defence made by Gen. Moultrie, of the pass at Sullivan's island, he presented him with clothing, arms and accoutrements for one hundred men. When in command at the north, every officer serving under him received a present of a handsome sword; and there was not a private in the line, who did not, by his liberal distribution of clothing and other comforts, reap the benefit of his sympathy and benevolence."

RELIGIOUS.

From the (Hartford) Christian Secretary.
CONVERSION OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER.

The following letter was handed us for publication, some time ago, but we then hesitated to give it an insertion, fearing that there might be some mistake in the statement of facts, for which we might be unable to account, without a more perfect knowledge of the source whence the communication proceeded. We have taken pains to inquire as to the correctness of the statements, and we are now authorized to say, that the letter was written at the request of Mr. Croxman himself, and that it has received his approbation. No doubt every humble follower of the Lamb will rejoice in the change in Mr. C.'s mind; and whilst we uniformly acknowledge the necessity of sovereign power and grace to open the eyes of the understanding, we have great encouragement in these instances of God's gracious displays, to pour out our hearts in devout supplication for the divine influence in behalf of the truth. We are happy to learn from a respectable friend, that this change in Mr. C.'s views has been accompanied by several instances of seriousness, and some hopeful conversions. While error is coming in like a flood, may the Spirit of the Lord continue to erect a standard against it, and save those who are in danger of being beguiled and led astray, as the serpent beguiled Eve.

COMMUNICATION.

The Rev. Z. Croxman, who has for several years past preached in the new Universalist Church at Norwich, but who for a few weeks has been absent, returned to his flock last week, and in a public print announced his intention to preach on the subsequent Sabbath; when on the day appointed he officiated, and after the close of the afternoon's discourse, he publicly renounced the doctrine of *Universal Salvation*; and stated in clear and impressive language, that, for the last nine months he had laboured under strong mental feelings of doubt and uncertainty, respecting the correctness of the doctrine which he had professed to believe, and to preach, and that after diligently searching the Scriptures—praying frequently and fervently for a right understanding of them, he had come to the conclusion, that the doctrine of Universal Salvation was fallacious, and eminently dangerous to the immortal souls of those who place their trust and confidence in its efficacy.

"I have," said he, "closed my last sermon in this house. I have already preached the doctrine of Universal Salvation longer than my conscience would justify. My eyes are now open, and I feel the sting of a reproving conscience. My errors are now plain before me; I can see with unclouded vision the tremendous gulf between the righteous and the wicked, over which none can pass, except they repent and be washed in the blood of

the Lamb. I must therefore abandon and renounce forever this dangerous doctrine, calculated to lead me to follow the dictates of their own evil devices, under the impression of Salvation, without the repentance, or faith in the all-sufficient *Lord Jesus Christ*. I feel an awful consciousness that I must one day stand before the judgment bar of God to give an account for the deeds done in the body, and I fear the precious and immortal souls of many of my hearers may arise up in judgment against me, as the shepherd of a straying flock."

He then commended them to God, and requested that they would through repentance and the washing of regeneration, look to obtain eternal life. As medium through which on their return to their own dwellings, to read & meditate on the following passages of Scripture. Matt. 13, 49. "So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth and sever the wicked from among the just." Rev. 22, 11. "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy let him be holy still."

Universalism favourable to self-murder.—The New-York papers of last week contain an appalling account of self murder, committed by two young men, of the ages of 24 and 26, who perpetrated this atrocious crime to avoid human justice. It is said that they were natives of St. Thomas, (West Indies) were men of dissolute lives and had absconded with a large amount of property which it seems they were resolved to enjoy while it lasted, and then rush before their Maker to render up their account.

Yet these unhappy young men, if the doctrine of Universal Salvation be true, are entitled to the same abodes of bliss where Brainerd and Martyn dwell.—Yes, these self destroyers who have reason to believe never performed one single acceptable service for God, are to receive the same rewards which the pious Newell, and Ward and other departed servants of Jesus enjoy. This single reflection, we should suppose, ought to convince the supporters of this doctrine, of its absurdity, violence and falsehood.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Christian Gazette, dated 12th August, 1824.

There are at present prevailing appearances of a Revival of Religion at Shepherdstown, (Virginia.) Several are anxiously enquiring, and 16 persons during the last week professed a hope that they were washed in the blood of the Lamb. Last Wednesday was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the out pouring of the Spirit; service in the forenoon was held in the English Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon in the German Reformed. The meetings were well attended, and solemnity reigned on every countenance.

From the Columbian Star.

Extract of a letter dated Mordington, Va. Aug. 13.

I inform you of the most extensive revival I have ever witnessed, in the county of Middlesex, Virginia. Elden Phil. T. Montague, and Richard Claybrook, are the instruments in this work. The first is pastor of Glebe Church; the other of Hermitage. It commenced in March or April, and has progressed until there is scarcely any more room in these churches. The following is a list of the times, places, and numbers baptized.

Near Owen's Hill, 2d Sunday in June, 67;—at the Exol, 3d Sunday do, 12;—at Waus, 6th Sunday in July, 11;—at Exol, 3d Saturday do, 15;—at Owen's Hill, 4th Sunday do 91. Total 196.

Yours, &c.

R. B. SEMPLER.

Extract of a letter, dated Leray, N. Y. August 16.

In the town and vicinity of Lyden, Lewis county, 106 have been added to the church by baptism. Turin shares abundantly in the good work. In Lowellville and Denmark the work is rapidly progressing. The town of Leray, Jefferson county, has shared and still participates in the tide of blessing. Several other places begin to excite attention as favored places where the Lord is beginning to work.

REVIVALS IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Columbian Star mentions the pleasing progress of the work of divine grace at Tick Creek, Love Creek and Friendship, in North-Carolina. It is stated that in the middle section of the state, not less than twenty-five hundred members have been added to the Baptist Churches, since the Revival commenced.

OPPOSITION TO REVIVALS.

Wherever there is a revival of pure religion, it is expected as a matter of course, that irreligious men will oppose the work. But the most systematic opposition we have yet heard of, has recently taken place in the town of ——— in this state. The meetings of the pious became so many signals for assembling the ranks of opposition in the vicinity. The latter, not to be outdone by the former, had furnished themselves with a bell sufficiently large for their purpose, and the two bells had scarcely once failed of ringing together at the meetings, for a month previous to the time our informant left the place. Yet the work went on to prosper; and the ridiculous impotence of its enemies became fully manifest. [Utica, N. Y. Recorder.]

MISSIONARY.

American Baptist Mission to Liberia.—From the report of a committee to the Baptist General Convention, at their late session, it appears, that there is now an orderly and harmonious Baptist church constituted at Liberia, under the care of Mr. Carey, a coloured missionary, who has recently been joined by the Rev. C. M. Waring, (also a coloured preacher) from Virginia, whose character is said to be such as to warrant high expectations of his usefulness. The committee recommend that a constant correspondence be kept up with the missionaries, for the purpose of encouraging them, and of receiving information respecting the best mode of introducing the Gospel into the heart of Africa.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of South Carolina, in their fifth annual Report, state, that in the last year, four Missionaries have been in their service, who have laboured in different parts of the State, with various success, viz.—Messrs. Brainerd, Barbour, Chester, and Robinson. Mr. Brainerd had been the happy instrument of organizing one church of 31 members, and of commencing three Sabbath Schools, that have comprised 150 members. Mr. Barbour had also formed Sunday schools in the congregations at Sumpterville and Concord, & a new church at Sumpterville.—It was a particular portion of the labour of these Missionaries to visit the families where they preached, and for the purposes of religious conversation and advice. By these means they became happily acquainted with the moral state of the people, which directed them in their public duty in the dispensation of the word, and in their social, friendly councils.

INDIAN IMPROVEMENT.

Two Indian boys, from the Chippewa Nation, passed through New-Haven last week, on their way to the Cornwall School. Such is their desire after knowledge that they worked hard to earn money to defray their expenses in travelling. They left their native home and committed themselves to the care of their teacher, in opposition to the wishes and counsel of their parents and friends. We hope these, and other foreign youths at this interesting School will not be forgotten by the Christian public.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

REVIEW FOR MONTHLY CONCERTS.

The American Colonization Society, viewed in the light of a missionary institution particularly, has strong claims on the prayers and pecuniary sacrifices of the Christian public. With that aid which it has a right to expect from Christians of every denomination in America, there is no room to doubt that it will soon equal in the extent of its usefulness, the older institutions of Great Britain. The Colony, though still in its infancy, "exists and flourishes." It has sufficient fortifications for defence; and it has hands and hearts able and willing to defend it against all the powers that can be arrayed against it in that country. Here, the natives who may be willing to learn, will be taught the mechanic arts, and instructed in the principles of science and Christianity. They will find other employments for their subsistence, than fighting, plundering, and kidnapping one another, and an end will be put to the horrid traffic in human flesh, that curse of Africa and disgrace of Christendom, without the aid of fleets, and the fearful sacrifice of human life, hitherto made.—What may be done for Africa on a large scale, is ascertained from what has been done on a small one. Native architects in Freetown have erected a stone church which would astonish beholders in any of our large cities. Young men, who six years ago were wild and naked savages, roaming the wilderness, are now making rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, at Regent's Town, and preparing to become the future Cyprians and Augustines of the African churches.—Can Africa, or the efforts making for its civilization, and its redemption from spiritual bondage, ever be forgotten in the prayers of God's people? "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God"—may, she already stretches them forth, and the wilderness begins to bud and blossom as the rose.

The word of the Lord, if it has not yet "free course," is beginning to "run and be glorified" among the Jews. The abstract of the Report of the London Jews Society given in the course of the past month, contains a summary of facts relative to the present state of the Jews and their opening prospects, highly encouraging to all who wait for the consolation of Israel. The various societies which are concerned in meliorating the temporal condition, and in promoting the salvation of the ancient people of God, will rejoice that instances of satisfactory conversion are multiplying, that many Jewish young men are pursuing theological studies in Christian seminaries, with a view to future employment as ministers and missionaries—and that the Scriptures & Tracts are sought for with so much eagerness by many, who, though unconverted, are desirous of learning the way of God more perfectly.

Though bonds and imprisonments still await the servants of the Lord at Jerusalem, yet they are moved by none of these things. Their situation however, is perilous; and must remain so, till the existing differences between the ruling powers of that country and the revolted Greeks are in some way adjusted. But while they are cheerfully laboring to repair the desolations of the holy city, at the hazard of their lives, and at the certain sacrifice of such privileges as they once enjoyed with us, they will not surely be forgotten in the purest devotions of American Christians.

In addition to the interesting intelligence from the Cherokee mission referred to in our last review, it is gratifying to state that Mayhew, one of the principal stations among the Choctaws, has also been visited with the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. Unhappily, a great excitement of animal feeling, which was produced soon after the revival commenced, occasioned an early abatement of the spirit of enquiry, and added one more to the numberless proofs before furnished in the providence of God, that it is not the earthquake nor the fire, but "the still small voice," that summons the sinner from the embraces of spiritual death, into the liberty of the sons of God.

The mission among the Osages has had to encounter various difficulties, like all other new establishments, and is not even now in a state of equal security with some older stations. But there are omens for good. An agricultural establishment is formed, and some of the Indians discover a disposition, or at least a willingness to labour in the fields, and exchange their habits of indolence and dependence, for habits of industry.—The garrison of the United States, now established in the vicinity of these stations, will exert an influence as salutary to the missionaries as to the Osages. The schools are increasing. The improvements of the children are marked and encouraging.

The Government of the United States has expressed in strong terms, its disapprobation of the violent measures of the pagan party in the Six Nations, (the Seneca Indians) for the removal of the missionary establishment formed there, and has given to that party the assurance, that as no attention is due, so none will be paid to their representations. This, together with the expression of a hope that the Legislature of New-York will provide against any future obstruction to the operations of the mission, is highly honorable to the government, and calls for the gratitude of all friends to the heathen.

The past month has furnished the annual reports of three Domestic Societies, each of which occupies an important sphere of labor, and has fair claims on increased Christian patronage.—The Presbyterian Education Society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, established by the General Assembly, was formed six years ago, and has under its care 103 young men, who are devoted in their views to the sacred ministry. The receipts of the Society have been more than \$7000. The future ministers of our churches and missionaries to the heathen, are thus trained up for an incalculable amount of usefulness, by the united aid of thousands among the rich and poor, who are unknown to each other now, but who will rejoice together hereafter in the presence of that God whose service they honor. Within ten years more than 700 young men have been assisted in obtaining an education for the ministry. Shortly they will all have entered on their work—and who can tell the amount of good resulting from their labors to the cause of Zion!

The Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society has assisted sixteen feeble churches. The encouragement thus given has been deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged. About \$1250 were expended. Though this is not unlike the five loaves and two fishes distributed among five thousand, it has by no means been lost. Three churches have been erected, or are in a state of forwardness. Four ministers have been happily settled, and are watching over the destitute flocks so lately committed to them. In nearly every parish assisted, there have been some instances of conversion to God—many almost discouraged Christians enlivened and strengthened; and how much wickedness has been prevented—how many salutary impressions have been made, that will hereafter issue in the conversion of souls, the day of judgment will reveal. But, as if God delighted to honor the cause of Domestic Missions, he has suffered no year to pass since the organization of this Society, without pouring out the Holy Spirit on one or more of the assisted churches.—and during the past year, special revivals have been enjoyed by four out of the sixteen churches aided by these funds.

The Christian Knowledge Society have as usual extended their labors beyond this state, and have thrown many beams of divine light upon dark places in Maine, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island. By their instrumentality, several faithful ministers are enabled to labor with success in places where the ordinances of the Gospel would otherwise be wholly neglected;—some churches have been raised from the dust, and others have been strengthened; in some instances error and vice have been triumphantly driven from their strong holds, and in others, the wavering hopes and the trembling faith of sincere believers have been confirmed.

It is grateful to the heart of piety to notice the efforts of the benevolent in any part in the world, and in any sphere of usefulness. Few institutions are perhaps accomplishing more in the cause of Christ than the London Tract Society. The past year has witnessed the flowing out of more than ten millions of little rills of spiritual instruction and consolation from this single fountain. These have carried health and joy, more or less abundantly, to nearly every part of the world. Nor are the direct labors of this Society alone to be contemplated with pleasure. Its communicating an impulse to the exercise of similar beneficence, to hundreds of minor Societies scattered over Christendom. Its influence is felt, where its Tracts, & even its name are unknown. It is the parent of all, or nearly all, the Tract Societies in the world, and like an affectionate mother nourishes them all. It is a pleasing fact too, that the demand for Tracts is every year increasing. They are loudly called for by millions who but recently have heard of the Christian name; and they are prevailing like the waters of the Flood over the high hills and the mountains, giving rich promise of destruction to human wickedness, and of safety to all who are within the Ark.

Revolutions continue to bless our American Zion. In Dorchester, there is evidence of the presence of God with his people, and the number of anxious inquirers increases from week to week. In Salem, we are informed that the good work we have before mentioned progresses, and that several hundred souls are under deep impressions. The revivals in Salem, N. Y. and North Lyme, Conn. will be recollected with gratitude and praise to God. The calling of 200 souls home to Christ in the one, and of 70 in the other, is indeed a rich display of divine grace. The labors of the first Protestant minister in Detroit have recently been followed by 15 hopeful conversions—a large number among a population of 1500 almost wholly Roman Catholic. Extensive revivals are still mentioned in Virginia and North Carolina. Scarcely any paper reaches us from the South, which does not bring with it fresh tidings of the triumphs of the Cross. More minute statements of the exercises of the new converts, of the manner in which they are instructed while under conviction, of the great truths by which their attention is arrested, and their hopes are inspired, would be highly satisfactory to Christians at a distance from such scenes of Divine operations. But without the information, and without a knowledge of the ministers whom God honors as his instruments, we are permitted to rejoice only "with fear and trembling," over the declared conversion of thousands to the faith of Jesus.

What though Satan comes down in great wrath! Is it not because his time is short? What though the enemies of the Cross affect to despise the labors of missionaries, and the sacrifices of humble Christians—what though they multiply the reproaches & calumnies—what though they disseminate far and wide their corrupt principles thro' the press and active agents—what though they boast of their numbers, their learning, their wisdom, and their wealth, and prophesy with confidence the early disappointment of all the expectations of Zion's friends and the continued triumphs of Paganism in lands yet unenlightened—do we not know that they imagine a vain thing—that the Lord sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; that the Lord will have them in derision? Surely, they will be broken with a rod of iron, unless they submit themselves; for the decree is declared, "I will set my king on my holy hill of Zion, and I will give him the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession."

Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society.—We are gratified to find the last report of the large feeble Society, published entire in the Telegraph. With exhausted funds, there are small feeble societies at this moment looking to God for help, and likely to realize nothing but disappointment, unless a liberal Christian public come forward and make it the alms of the charities. But we can at present say nothing on this subject so pertinent as is already said by the Editor of the Telegraph. "The object is noble, because it extends the word of salvation to thousands who probably must otherwise live in spiritual famine. The field is wide—perhaps we might say widening, and if good men contemplate the motives to its cultivation, they cannot fail to be interested in the cause."—"Cannot more funds be supplied? Are there not men whose fields are now loaded with plenty, or whose trade is prosperous under the

of a propitious Providence, who have nevertheless brought no offering of thanksgiving to the altar of benevolence? Are there not others who have done something, but far too little?—Here there is an object deserving of their patronage and prayers."

COMMUNICATION.

In the 30th number of the current volume of the Recorder, p. 120, I noticed a poetical effusion, which was written "by night, in a grave-yard," and in which the soul of an infant is declared to be "cautious, spotless, pure, immaculate," &c. In view of this sentiment, I would ask, 1. What is the meaning of such passages of Scripture as Ps. 51, 5, and 58. 3—Job 14. 4—John 3. 6—Romans 7. 12? 2. What is the import and propriety of infant baptism? 3. On what ground any infant is saved? For we read, "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved," but that of Jesus Christ. But all who are saved by Christ, are saved from sin by the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. If any of the offspring of Adam are uninfected with sin, they must be incapable of participating in the salvation of the people; and if admitted into heaven, can never join in the "new song." Rev. 5. 14. 3. If these questions cannot be answered consistently with the sentiment above noticed, it is hoped that poets, as well as other writers, will take heed not to embellish their productions with such representations of the human character as are not warranted by truth.

A LOVER OF POETRY.

In justice to ourselves we are bound to say, that when we inserted the poetical effusion alluded to, we did not understand the writer as he is understood by our correspondent. Instead of supposing him to apply the terms in question to the infant while in the body, we thought it clear that they were applied to the immortal spirit after its separation from the body. And it is presumed that our correspondent himself will not deny the evidence to be strong in favor of the opinion, (for it can be called nothing more) that all who die in infancy are saved, through the blood of Christ and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; and if they are saved, their regeneration takes place at or before death, and as soon as released from the body they become "immaculate."

Still, we shall not contend for the propriety of the phraseology. If we judged correctly of the writer's views, they were not happily expressed; for in poetry as well as prose, a Christian writer at least, ought not only to give his meaning so clearly that it can be understood, but so clearly that it cannot be misunderstood.

We are much obliged to "A Lover of Poetry," for his suggestions, and wish sincerely that they may not be lost on any of the poetical writers for our religious papers.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—Federal Street Church in this city was originally constituted by a number of Presbyterian families from the North of Ireland. They arrived in Boston in the year 1727. The Rev. John Moorhead, then about 23 years of age, accompanied them, and was instrumental in their establishment as a religious society. In 1729, they purchased a convenient lot at the corner of Ferry Street and Long Lane (now Federal Street) and converted a barn which stood on the ground, into a house of worship. The congregation increasing, they added two wings to the building. This was their place of worship till 1744, when a new and convenient church was erected. The Society was in a flourishing condition. Twelve Elders with their Minister were assiduous in all the offices of instruction, counsel, reproof and charitable aid. Mr. Moorhead was unwearied in his endeavors to promote the best good of his flock. He was earnest and uniform in the inculcation of the views of Christianity, known to be generally entertained by the Presbyterian denomination. He died Dec. 2, 1773, about 70 years of age. The history of the church for the ten succeeding years is but little known. In 1783, the Rev. David Annan was installed their pastor. He was dismissed at his own request in 1786, and removed to Philadelphia. In 1787, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D. was installed. He was removed by death, in June 1793. Previous to his settlement, the Society had relinquished the Presbyterian regimen, and adopted the Congregational order. The Rev. John S. Popkin was ordained as successor to Dr. Belknap, July 10, 1799, and was dismissed at his own request, Nov. 28, 1802. The present Senior Pastor, Rev. Dr. Channing, was ordained June 1, 1803. The increase of the Society determined them in 1809, to take down their church and erect a larger one on the same spot. And the feeble health of their Pastor induced them in 1824 to obtain for him permanent assistance. Mr. Ezra Stiles Gannett, was ordained June 30th.

Boston Primary Schools.—These schools are taught exclusively by females, and are designed for the instruction of all children of either sex, between four and seven years of age, who may be sent to them according to existing regulations. Here they are prepared thoroughly for admission to the English Grammar and Writing Schools, which they are permitted to enter at the age of seven. Ten thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated for their support in 1823—the number of schools was that year 42—the number of scholars 2,205. At the present time there are 47 schools—scholars 2,633. For the support of all the free schools in the city of Boston has of late years appropriated from \$50,000 to \$70,000 annually. Thus the privilege of education are brought within the reach of all classes. "Poverty becomes no excuse for ignorance, and no barrier to literary fame."

Payments from the State Treasury of New York for benevolent objects.—For the instruction of the deaf and dumb—for the hospital in the city of New-York—for the Orphan Asylum—for the economical school, and for the support of foreign poor, \$47,000. For the support of common schools, literature, medicine and surgery, \$97,000, annually. Note. For common schools, including the classical school, the city of Boston alone pays about \$70,000 per ann.

Sabbath Schools are established in Frederick, Middletown and Woodboro', Frederick Co., Md. and are in very successful operation. "In proportion as institutions of this kind are increased, public opinion will become enlightened."

Salem Schools.—The pupils of the six English Schools in Salem, 636 in number, were examined by a body in the town hall on Monday last week. Four prizes were awarded to the four best scholars in each school.

New-York State Tract Society.—At the quarterly meeting of the Directors, Aug. 24, a package was received from the London Religious Tract Society, containing their latest publications, and among them a variety of religious picture books for children, executed in the finished style of London books. This present was received just at the moment when the Directors were taking measures to publish an entire new series of Children's picture books, for the use of common schools in the state.

At this meeting the fact was communicated, that three Female Auxiliary Societies had been formed in Albany, the aggregate of whose subscriptions and donations for the first year is, \$135, 25. The officers and managers of several auxiliary societies were present, and took a part in the business of the Board, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. These Officers and Managers were females.

On the 4th of July an Auxiliary Tract Society was formed in Williamson, N. Y., in which all the different denominations harmoniously united. 40 members immediately subscribed. The prospects are, that the Society will soon number 80 or 100 members. It is to be noted that this region of country is yet poor, and but missionary ground. These efforts at moral improvement are therefore highly encouraging.

General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church.—At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, efficient measures were resolved upon for the immediate erection of buildings to accommodate the students, on an eligible site generously given to the Seminary by Clement C. Moore, Esq. The Standing Committee are authorized to appropriate \$20,000 to this object as soon as \$10,000 can be raised for that specific object. An agent is now employed, soliciting contributions. In the city of New-York, are 16 Episcopal Congregations, principally large, and some of them very wealthy.

Methodist Seminary.—The Legislature of Massachusetts at their last session granted an act of incorporation to the *Wesleyan Academy*, which is to be located in Wilbraham, Hampden County. The object of this institution is to afford the means of a "religious and literary education on principles adapted to useful life," to the children of Methodist ministers, whose extensive duties as itinerant preachers render it impossible for them to superintend the education of their children.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Jefferson College, Ohio.—This institution is growing in influence and in numbers. The present number of students in the College and Preparatory School is 110. The officers are valuable men, who regard the pursuits of science as important chiefly in their relation to the cause of God.

Amherst College.—On Wednesday last week was held the annual commencement at the Amherst Collegiate Institution. The day was uncommonly fine, and at an early hour the meeting-house was crowded with an attentive and respectable audience, among whom were noticed many distinguished strangers. The class that had completed their course, consisted of 18 members, most of whom appeared in the exercises of the day. Of so small a number there could of course be no selection, as in some older institutions, of the best talents only for exhibition. Aware of this circumstance, it was to me a matter of surprise that so little appeared which was offensive to good taste. Many of the performances were in that neat, masculine & energetic style, which is a sure indication of a proper culture both of the reason & imagination, and the whole was such as afforded proof of the repeated assertion of the Trustees that an elevated course of study is there pursued.

Rev. Nathan W. Fisk, of Weston, was chosen professor of languages and belles lettres, in the place of professor Estabrooks, who has resigned his office on account of ill health, and Mr. Jacob Abbot, of Andover, was chosen a tutor. Thirty students have passed examination for the next freshmen class, and a considerable additional number are expected at the close of the present vacation.—*Northampton Oracle.*

Harvard College.—The Commencement at Harvard College took place on Wednesday the 25th. Exercises much as usual. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 67 young gentlemen; that of Master of Arts on 33, among whom was George Washington Fayette, son of the General. The Degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, and the Hon. Daniel Webster. The Degree of D.D. on the Rev. Bezaiah Howard, Rev. John Andrews, and Rev. Joseph Tuckerman.

Dr. Miller has published at Philadelphia a Discourse on the Utility and Importance of Creeds and Confessions. It was delivered by him as the Introductory Lecture, at the opening of the Summer session of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, on the 2d of July last.

Retreat for the Insane.—Drs. Mason, F. Cogswell, Wm. Tully, and Saml. B. Woodward, visitors of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, Conn. report that the fine building recently erected for that institution is very spacious, commodious and permanent; that order, decorum and neatness prevail in the wards; that the terms of admission are as low as can be desired; that the plan of management is gentle and parental, and that its good effects are manifest in the improving health of the patients. The physician possesses talents that particularly qualify him for his charge. The building in question is situated near the direct road up Connecticut River, and is an ornament to the town.

Education in France.—The peasantry of France are extremely ignorant. Whole villages may be found where no more than three or four persons can read. Even in the immediate vicinity of Paris there are towns in which not three newspapers are taken, and those not by persons who actually belong to the people.—*N. A. Review.*

Rev. Mr. CRANE, late missionary to the Tuscarora Indians, is now employed on an agency for the collection of funds, by the United Foreign Mission Society. On the second sabbath in August, he obtained \$100 from the three Presbyterian congregations of Utica, Whitesboro' and New Hartford, N. Y.

A new paper, styled "The Religious Advocate," has been established at Frederick, Maryland.—The first number augurs well for its religious character, and its share of usefulness among the periodicals of the day, devoted to Christ and the church. The editor remarks, "If the paper shall be the means of saving one soul from destruction, the publisher is satisfied that his labours will not go unrewarded."

Kidnapping.—Stephen Dutton, a coloured man, residing in Wilmington, Del. advertises his little grand daughter, Eliza Boyce, who is supposed to have been sold or kidnapped, and carried to some southern market. He earnestly entreats the humane aid of all benevolent persons in the principal southern towns to observe the droves of slaves that are carried through the country, and if possible, to discover her. She is about ten years old.

The *Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society* held its fourth Anniversary Meeting on the 12th inst., in St. Andrew's Church, to which the assembly had adjourned from the Exchange Coffee House for want of room. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Black, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Esso, Burns, Black, Christmas and Purkiss. By the report it appears that greater success has attended the exertions of the Society in the province than could have been anticipated, and that whatever obstacles it may have encountered from ignorance or superstition, they are likely to be speedily overcome.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield, of the Methodist Church, arrived in Montreal on the evening preceding the meeting and spoke on the occasion. As evidence of the light in which such associations are now held, Mr. S. said he needed no other passport or recommendation in his travels than mentioning the fact of his connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The collection at the close of the meeting, were gratified to learn, amounted to four times the sum contributed on any former anniversary.

[R. CR.]

A *Methodist Camp meeting*, was held in Gloucester county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, from the 5th to the 10th inst. The encampment consisted of 150 tents, and 1500 or 2000 persons, of whom about 500 were Philadelphians.

Ordinations.—At a meeting of the Association of the Western District of the County of New Haven, in that city, Aug. 17th and 18th, Mr. Benjamin Chase received ordination as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. Y. on the divine institution of the Christian ministry, from Acts xxvi. 16, 17, 18.

At the same session of the Association, Messrs. Francis H. Case, S. Lyman Pomeroy, Seth Bliss, Charles Nichols, and Joshua Leavitt, were examined and received license to preach the gospel.

At Trinity Church, Providence, Bishop Griswold admitted Joseph H. Covell to the order of Deacons, and administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-four persons.

At an Ordination held in St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. on Sunday, the 15th Aug. Henry W. Ducaeth, M. D. of New York, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$2,395 during the month of July. The number of Bibles issued during the month was 1707; Testaments, 2541—Total, 4247. Value, \$2,051.

Reproof of Sleepers.—It is related of Lassenius, Chaplain to the Danish Court, that perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "When I announce to you sacred and important things, you are not ashamed to go to sleep; but when I play the fool, you are all eye and ear."

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

Latest from England.—By the London Packet, and Chariot from Liverpool, London dates to the 26th July, are received. The papers speak of the feverish state of many parts of Europe on the repetition of rumours of expected war;—of the determination of the Holy Alliance to assist Spain and Portugal to recover their Ex-Colonies;—of agitations in the French Councils;—of frequent meetings of the British Cabinet Ministers;—and of the consequent decline of South American stocks. Other papers denounce these rumours as prognostics; and that the peace of the world was too strongly established to be shaken for a long time. They add, that the British stocks were on the rise at the late date;—that alterations among French Ministers were natural and proverbial; and the *Courier* accounts for the frequent meetings of the British Cabinet Ministers, by the fact, that they are desirous of finishing all the subjects before them, prior to their departure to their country houses.

It was still rumoured that the English Ministry would furnish Portugal with a body of Hanoverian troops.

The French ministers continued to cherish their Navy.—A squadron of fifteen frigates was to be fitted for sea ostensibly on a voyage of discipline.

Greek accounts continued vague. The friends of the Greeks pronounced all their affairs to be prosperous; while their enemies declared them to be waning, and that on the death of Lord Byron the English officers quitted their cause.

British India.—Late accounts represent the war between the Burmese and the English in India, as having assumed a somewhat serious aspect. A force of 25,000 men was to be brought into the field on the part of the English, which, it was thought, would put down all opposition.

Rio-Rio, King of the Sandwich Islands, died at London on the 14th, of an abscess on the lungs.—Before his death he requested that his remains, with those of his wife, might be removed to his native Island.

Fire.—On the 25th June, the populous and flourishing town of Waalwick, in Holland, was desolated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed about 50 houses, including the town hall, and 16 barns. About 80 families were deprived of shelter.

Free Masonry in China.—An attempt has been made to introduce Free Masonry into China. A Society, under the name of the "Society of Heaven and Earth," was instituted; but when the Emperor heard of it, he caused the members to be severely punished, and destroyed the house in which their meetings had been held.

Good news from Peru.—The Spanish General Olaneta, after having defeated General Caratala in Upper Peru, who had followed him with a corps equally as strong as his own, [3000 men] has declared in favor of the Patriots. This information may be relied on. In June last, Bolivar had 10,000 good troops at his command, and a battle was daily expected, the issue of which, it was not doubted, would be in favor of liberty.

Death of Irburide.—By the Brig Catherine, which arrived at New-York, on Sunday last, in 25 days from Alvarado, information is received that the Ex-Emperor Irburide was landed at Port Marina, July 10th, where, in a short time, he was taken prisoner by the Capt. General of St. Anders, by whom he was carried before the Congress at that place, condemned on the 18th of July, and shot the same afternoon.

The Spanish armed brig *Marinero*, bound from Spain, to Havana, with a cargo of quicksilver and brandy, estimated to be worth \$300,000, had an engagement, on the 2d Aug. with the Columbian privateer General Padilla, in which the *Marinero* took fire and blew up. About 40 of the crew were killed, and the balance picked up by the Padilla, and sent to Havana. \$25,000 are insured on this vessel in Baltimore.

Gold.—Great quantities of gold have been discovered in the island of Aroba, W. I. One solid piece weighed 32lb. 8oz. and upwards of \$155,000 in value, of pure virgin gold, has been carried to Curacao. The Dutch government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it.—*Statesman.*

Extract of a letter from the mate of the brig *Favos*, to her owners in Portland, dated Bahia, Honduras, July 6, 1824.

"The pirates are very numerous on the Main, & have committed many depredations. Just before our arrival, they took a schooner belonging to this place, and inquired of the captain if he would join them? On replying that he could not, as he had a wife and family, the pirates knocked him down, and then blew his brains out! They then put the

same question to one of the crew, (a black man) who fearing a refusal would prove alike destructive to him, consented. The rest of the crew jumped overboard and made for the shore, a part of whom were shot before they reached it. The vessel not answering their purpose, the pirates abandoned her and landed on Musquito Shore—from whence they despatched the negro and one of their crew in quest of a vessel.—They had not proceeded far, however, before the former told his companion he should proceed no further with him. Upon which the pirate threatened him. The negro however told him, "you are a Frenchman, and I am a black man—you have a sword and pistol, and so have I." This language convinced the pirate that the better part of valor was discretion, and they immediately separated—when the black man made known the facts to a body of Carabs or Musquito Indians near that place, who seized and retained the pirates until a vessel was despatched from that place, to carry them to Jamaica for trial and execution." *Portland Christian Mirror.*

Canada.—Teas and other goods, wares, and merchandise, are allowed to be imported into Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from China. This step, in raising the importance of Canada, may increase the spirit of independence. It will eventually be a nation.

The Lachine Canal, (the first Canal in Canada) has been completed. It is nine miles long and surmounts 48 feet of rapids.

Extravagance of Fashion.—A late London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statement. "Hon Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence, (crimson) exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds!" or \$3,108,000. This single sum is more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the Governors in the United States for fifty-five years!

Horrors of Conscience.—In Scotland, a man lately acknowledged on his death bed, that he had murdered a woman in England, whom, after robbing of her harvest fee, he threw into a pit; and that he had killed a man in the neighbourhood of Markinch, & thrown his body into the water. The body of the man said to have been murdered, was actually found a number of years since. When his end drew near, he was so tormented with the consciousness of his guilt, that he told the neighbours who came in, that the apparitions of the two persons whose lives he had taken, were waiting for him at the foot of his bed.

DOMESTIC.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The Board of Engineers have finished their first general reconnaissance of the eastern and middle sections of this great national design; and we are happy to learn that no doubt is entertained of its practicability. Though much rough, rugged, and steep ground is presented along the ravines of both the Youghiogany and Cheat rivers, yet, it is said, no difficulty has occurred so great or so appalling as those which have been encountered and overcome on the N. Y. Canal, especially on Mohawk river.

The Board have been indefatigable in their labours; nothing has been permitted, we believe, for a single day, to interrupt them. Having made out instructions for the different brigades of engineers ordered upon the work, they left here a few days since with a view to examine the Monongahela to Pittsburgh, and thence proceed to the examination of that section of the canal which is to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie, by the Beaver and Grand Rivers. When this is completed, it is understood that the Board are to join the Pennsylvania Commissioners, at Pittsburgh, and proceed with them to the examination of the Susquehanna, &c. *Genius of Liberty, (Union, Pa.)*

Emigration to Hayti.—On Monday last sixty coloured people embarked on board the brig *Charlotte Corday*, at Philadelphia, for Hayti. Hundreds, in that city, it is said, intend to follow their example.

Police of Philadelphia.—The Democratic Press of Philadelphia contains a Review of the Police News for the two last weeks. The following facts will show how the laws are executed in that city. Within that time 49 vagrants were taken up and condemned to labor for different terms between 10 days and one month; 4 bound over to keep the peace, for fighting in the streets; 1 fined for letting horses run at large; 1 do. for riding immoderately in the street; 37 reported subject to fines for encumbering the foot paths with boxes, &c.; 1 for keeping an oyster house open on the Sabbath; 21 fined for being drunk; 2 for profane swearing; 2 Dogs were ransomed for \$5 each; 108 were killed; and a gentleman of the Bar was fined \$100 for interfering with the Dog killers in the discharge of their duty.

Deplorable condition of society in New York.—The following extract, from the Commercial Advertiser, gives a most deplorable view of morality and religion in New York:—

"On Sundays we have pleasure parties upon the water, deliberately advertised, and styled as such; our bloods dash off in gigs and phaetons to Harlem, Cato's, &c. while in the very heart of the city the public gardens are kept open for the reception and entertainment of company; and what if possible, is still more censurable, is the fact, that in the most busy and fashionable parts of the city shops are also open through the Sabbath, and refreshments of every kind exhibited and sold as on week days."

Slavery in New York.—The period fixed by law, for the termination of slavery in the State of New-York, is the 4th July 1827. According to the census of 1820 there are 29,279 free persons of color and 10,092 slaves, in that state.

A N. York Infantry Battalion has taken the name of National Guards—and has ordered an elegant new Uniform of Domestic Manufactures.

It is stated by a correspondent in the Evening Post that the number of new buildings at this time erecting in the city of New-York, together with those which have been erected the past year, amounts to three thousand four hundred & twenty.

Boys Buried Alive.—A distressing accident happened in Rochester, a short time since. Two promising lads, Ezra Strong, jr. son of Dr. Strong, aged 13, and Alpheus Mackley, aged 14, were crushed to death by the fall of a sand bank, in the side of which an excavation had been made: the boys had entered the hole, as is supposed from motives of curiosity, when a huge mass of earth from above, fell upon them and put an end to their existence. Their bodies were not discovered until the next morning, when they were found several feet below the surface, bruised and mangled in a most shocking manner.

Unfortunate occurrence.—Mr. Samuel E. Griffith, of Scott county, Kentucky, was amusing himself with a gun on the 24th ult. which he supposed was empty, and among other manoeuvres, he presented it at the head of a negro man belonging to one of his neighbours, saying jocularly he could take his eye out. The gun went off sure enough, and shot the negro through the head, who instantly expired. Griffith gave himself up & was tried, and acquitted on the ground that it was an accident.

Horrid.—Two soldiers of the U. S. troops stationed at Green Bay, Michigan, having deserted, a party of Indians was despatched to detect them. On overtaking them a battle ensued in which the two soldiers, and four Indians were killed.

The Indians have recently committed new excesses in the western part of the United States—and threaten still more trouble. Col. Snelling, at some hazard, has sent a detachment of troops among them, to claim some prisoners.

Drunkenness leading to Parricide.—Charles Bull, of Bridport, Vt. in a state of intoxication, killed his father in his own house, by knocking him down and stamping on him.

DEDICATION AND INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday last, the new Meeting-house in Medford was dedicated, and Rev. AARON WARREN was installed as Pastor of the Second Congregational Church. Dedicationary Prayer by Rev. Dr. Leland of Charleston, S. C. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Porter of Andover, from 1 Cor. i, 23, 24. Installing Prayer by Rev. B. Emerson of Salem. Charge by Rev. R. Emerson of Reading. Fellowship by Rev. S. Green of Boston. Address to the People, by Rev. J. Edwards of Andover. Concluding Prayer by Rev. E. Cornelius of Salem.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Rosamund, daughter of Mr Lorenzo Draper, aged 8; Sophia Shanley; Mr Silas Gasset, 50, a native of Townsend; Mr Wm. H. Lincoln; Clarissa Nye, and Caroline Grosvenor, children of Mr Fessenden Clark, 9 mo.; Mr John M'Phail, 50, a native of Scotland; Miss Margaret Young, formerly of Philadelphia, 44; Mr Wm. H. Lienow, 24; Mrs Elizabeth Casey, wife of Mr Thomas C. 39; Mr Richard Hunewell, 32; Miss Elizabeth Whitney, of Sherburne, 21; Mrs Jane Emerley, wife of Mr John E. 22; Mr Edward Hallett, of Barnstable; Sarah Adeline, daughter of Mr Charles Spear; Mrs Mary Hunt, 73, relict of Capt. Abraham H.; John Robinson, son of Mr Asa Bugbee, 2; Mr Michael Bohan, 39, a native of Ireland; Mr William Jennings, son of Mr Isaac J. 21; Mr John B. McIntire.

In Roxbury, Capt. Haman Brown, 42; James, eldest son of James Perkins, Esq. 10.—In Newton, Miss Lydia S. Harbach, daughter of Mr Thomas H. 17.—In Brookline, Mr Jonathan Hammond, 63.—In Charlestown, Almira Ann, daughter of Wm. Raymond, 17 mo.—In Ipswich, Miss Hannah Newman, 22.—In Sharon, Mrs Hannah, wife of Dea. Benjamin Fairbanks, 29, after a lingering sickness of two years and eight months.—In Lincoln, widow Eunice Wheeler, relict of Dea. Edmund W. 90.—In Shirley, Capt. Artemas Longley 37.—In Worcester, Col. Reuben Sikes, 69.—In Sunderland, widow Experience Graves, 83.—In Northampton, widow Elizabeth Severance, 76.—In Readfield, Major William S. Wheelock, 37.—In Nantucket, Mr Matthew Barker, 86.—In Great Barrington, Miss Lucy Amelia Whiting, eldest daughter of Gen. John W. 21.—In Brookfield, Tilly Rice, Esq. 66.—In Fairhaven, Col. Harrison G. Church, 41.—In Waterville, Asa Dalton, Esq. In Keene, N. H. Mr Charles Cook, 60.—In Lancaster, N. H. Col. Sylvanus Chessman, 52.—In Portland, Me. Mr Royal Garley, 40.—In West-haven, Vt. Christopher Minot, Esq. 70, formerly of Boston. He was a Captain in the revolutionary army.—In New-York, Rev. SILVAN BIJOTAT.—In Philadelphia, the Rev. THOMAS G. M. INXIS; Rev. JOSEPH CHAW, L. L. D. of Albany.—At Harper's Ferry, Dr. Charles Brown, leaving the principal part of his estate to the Medical Hospital Philadelphia.—In Pennsylvania, Gen. John Bull, 94—a soldier of the Revolution.—In Baltimore, Mr Benjamin Francis, 68—he was a native of this State, and a soldier of the revolution.—In Alexandria, Jonathan Swift, Esq. a native of Boston.—In Virginia, Hon. John Taylor, of Carolina, Senator of the United States.—In Georgia, Stephen Upon, Esq. a native of Farmington, Conn.—In Nashville, Hon. John Trimble.

At Sea, Seth Wyman, Joseph Maines, and Geo. Duley, of Phippsburg, Maine—seamen of brig Rebecca, (Hill, from Matanzas. Capt. H. had been sick, but was on the recovery. At Matanzas, Aug. 6, Mr Cornelius Francis Coolidge, 20, eldest son of Cornelius C. Esq. of this city.—In England, Baron Justice Wood; who left \$1,250,000, accumulated in his profession. In Lee, Aug. 12, Rev. ALVAN HYDE, son of Rev. Dr. Hyde, and pastor of the Congregational church in Madison, Ohio, 30. In the death of this young man, the church in general has sustained a severe loss. Active, devoted and enterprising, he had sought and faithfully filled a sphere of usefulness in a new and destitute region of country. In this service his labours were greatly blessed by the power of the Holy Ghost, sent down from heaven; the church under his care was increased and strengthened, and the worth of his character, which was early estimated by his intimate friends, began to be felt abroad. In the midst of his promise of usefulness, he was, in the mysterious providence of God, taken away from his labors by a disease induced by excessive exertion, and after residing under the roof of his father for nearly two years, has been happily released from his pains and anxieties here, to join, as we believe, in the service of God with the multitude who surround the throne.—*Pittsfield Sun.*

On Sunday Aug. 21, a lad by the name of Robert Neal was drowned in the Delaware, a little below Philadelphia.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.—On Saturday the 14th August, two new cases were reported. On Sunday, none. Monday, one. Tuesday, four. Wednesday, five. Friday, three. Saturday, one.

SINGING AND WRITING SCHOOL. N. D. GOULD, after acknowledging with gratitude the patronage he has received as a teacher of the above pleasing and important accomplishments, in this city and vicinity, respectfully gives information that his evening schools will commence on Monday the 6th inst. at No. 166, Washington (late No. 40, Marlboro') Street. He will teach Sacred Music Monday and Thursday—and Writing, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. He continues to teach classes the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Also gives private lessons at his room, in families or schools when requested.

N. D. G. respectfully informs the teachers and lovers of penmanship, that he has just published a new and improved edition of the "*Beauties of Writing*," containing specimens plain and ornamental, calculated for imitation, surpassing any thing of the kind ever published in this country, and recommended as such by the principal professors of Harvard College.

Also, the "Schoolmaster's Assistant," containing three sets or sizes of copies, calculated for the use of schools. These copies or engravings may be had at his school-room, and at some of the principal bookstores in the city or country.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC—2d Edition. JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANES, 59 Washington-street, (53 Cornhill) The 2d edition of the Elements of Arithmetic, for the younger classes in schools, containing the principal rules, by Question and Answer, with useful tables, and mental and practical Questions. The first edition of this valuable little work was sold in about four months, and its circulation is every day increasing in the schools through the different parts of the country.

CAROLINE E. SMELT.

FOR sale by LINCOLN & EDMANES, 59, Washington-street, (53 Cornhill), Memoirs of the Life of Miss Caroline E. Smelt, being a most interesting Religious Narrative, and very appropriate for a present in Sabbath schools, or for Sabbath School Libraries.

Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, for the use of Schools.—Definition Spelling Book. \$2, 25 per dozen. Sept. 4.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN C. PROCTOR informs his customers and the public that he has taken into Copartnership, Mr. JULIUS A. PALMER. Their business will be transacted under the firm of PROCTOR & PALMER,

at the Store heretofore occupied by said Proctor, corner of Dock-Square and Elm-Street. They have now on hand an extensive assortment of Hardware Goods which will be sold at low prices for cash or credit.

JOHN C. PROCTOR.

JULIUS A. PALMER.

Sept. 1.

POETRY.

From the Telegraph.
THE MOTHER.

Her babe was ever sickly, and its cheek
Vore not the hue of health. Its little bosom
Just heaved with its faint breath, and ever often
A sob escaped its heart, and a big tear
Came rushing to its eye. Its bloodless lip
Seem'd not the prey of fell disease, but death
Came calmly o'er its frame, like a thin mist
Over a lake at even, or a melting
Of distant music on the silent sea—
The mother watch'd her infant, as it pined
And sicken'd on her bosom; and she hush'd
Its low and plaintive murmurings, and at night
When all around was sleeping, and the air
In its unechoing silence gave no sound,
She sat with heavy eyelids by her child,
And hush'd her very breath, lest it should wake
And find its grief again. Night after night
She thus did keep her vigil; and when day
Rose on her wearied senses, and the weak complain-
Of her awaken'd babe o'ercame her weariness;
And she refus'd to listen to the voice
Of those who read consumption in the flush,
That deepened on her cheek;—and only once
While her sick babe was sleeping, did she walk
Abroad in the cool air; and then I met her
By the lone grave of him who in his life
Had lov'd full tenderly that babe and her.
She knew her child would die; but she had tho't
That she should watch its sufferings, and stand by
To do that office which affection loves,
And yet do weep to do it,—of closing up
The cold and stiffen'd lid,—and she had tho't
That when its pulse was still, and its young heart
Was silent in its bosom, that her hands
Would shroud its limbs for burial, and her lips
Press the last kiss upon its clay-cold cheek
Before the foul worm's riot.—But she sunk
Beneath her ceaseless watching, and consumption
Quicken'd his fearful work. Her pulse grew quick,
And her limbs faint, and restless fever followed,
With his consuming thirst, and wild delirium
Seiz'd on her heated brain—and she would clasp
Her pillow in her frenzy, and cry "hush,
Sleep on my babe—would that my mother's heart
Could bear thy pain for thee—sleep on, sleep on!"
And when at times she wept, and the cool tears
Came down in freshness on her bosom, reason
Would for a moment gleam—and then she knew
That she had not her babe, and she remember'd
That it was sick and wasting—and a sorrow,
Such as a mother's heart alone can feel,
Sat heavily upon her.

'Twas the hour
Of midnight—and the heavy air lay slumbering
As if in a deep trance, and the green leaves
Forgot their undulations—and press'd down
By the night falling dew, seem'd overpowered
By a resistless sleep. The watch-dog's bark
Was heard not in the distance, all except
At hourly intervals, when the chiding clock
Rung out the passing hour, one sullen howl
Broke in upon its echoes, and again
Unbroken silence reigned. The weary nurse
Had kept her drowsy watch, and the sick mother
Lay still upon her pillow, singing fitfully
A low and soothing lullaby; and when
Her voice grew faint, and her parch'd tongue re-
To do its office more, she smil'd and said,
"Tis well, my darling babe, thy mother's voice
Grows weak in lulling thee, and her fond heart
Which liv'd not, but to quell thy infant tears
And soothe thy grief awhile, is fading with thee—
And so 'tis well; and I will only wait
To see thee plume thy wing, and then my life
Which flow'd from thee its fountain, will dry up,
And I shall follow soon." She would have spoken
Of him who gave that infant child its being;
But ere the accent fell, she turn'd her head
Aside upon her pillow, and a gush,
As if her "head were water," and her heart
Had loosen'd every feeling in the flow—
Came out to tell that thought's full bitterness.
Freely, and long she wept; and all who sorrow,
Can tell the soothing influence of such tears.
They had not dried before her moistened lashes
Had fallen like a veil, and she was sleeping,
As if she had not wept. She woke serene
And calm as in the hour of health: her cheek
Had lost its fever'd flush, and in its stead
A snowy paleness overspread her features,
And she looked soon to die.—It was the calm
Which oft precedes departure, and which quells
The native speaking lustre of the eye,
As if the soul was rapt with the far glance
Of the half-veiled eternity. She spoke,
And ask'd to see her babe. It had been sleeping
Quietly upon its nurse's bosom, though so still,
She knew not but its spirit was in heaven.
They brought it to her, and she gently kiss'd
Its thin and wasted lip, and ask'd them then
To lay it on her bosom, and to wind
Her nerveless arm around it, that her eye
Might rest upon it in her agony.

She died—and they who stood around approach'd
To take her infant from her cold embrace,
Fearful that it might wake it from its sleep.
But it could wake no more.—They moved it not—
Only to place it closer to her bosom,
And wrap them in the vestments of the grave.

ROY.

Twisted in the wreath of flowers presented to Gen.
LAFAYETTE on his passage through the lines
formed by the Pupils of our Schools on the Com-
mon, mentioned in our last, were the following
LINES.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
Where roses bloom, and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the culturer's toil.
Oh! take them, FATHER, they were culled for you
(Still bright with warm affection's sacred dew—)
O let them live in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy brow of glory bloom awhile!
Twined with the laurel fame on thee bestowed
When thy young heart with patriot ardour glow'd;
Self-erased from the charms of wealth and love,
And home, and friends, thou didst our champion
prove.
And by the side of glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country all thine own!
Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel, which Time can ne'er destroy!

MISCELLANY.

THE AGED IRISHWOMAN.

One of the Itinerant School masters, of the Lon-
don Hibernian Society, entered into a village in
a part of the County of M.— (where it was sup-
posed an attempt to form a regular School with
any prospect of permanency would be unsuccess-
ful) offering to teach young and old "without
money and without price." He devoted the day
time to the instruction of the children of the village,
and taught the adults in the Irish Testament,
when they had returned from their daily occupa-
tions. While in the village, he was hospitably
entertained at the different houses in regular course;
but, as many of the families had not a spare bed,
he always slept at the house of one of the villagers
who kindly received him every night, after his re-
turn from teaching.

From his first entrance into the house of his kind
host, his practice was to read to the family every
night before and after supper, out of his Irish
Testament; and, after thus spending some nights,
perceiving that they attended with great earnest-
ness, he proposed closing with prayer, which
meeting with hearty acceptance, he thereupon

continued the practice, praying in Irish, until his
departure. In this family there was an old woman
reputed by the family to be one hundred and thir-
teen years old, who still possessed all her faculties.
Her daily occupation, before the arrival of the teach-
er, was "counting her beads," which is generally
called "counting the beads," and which is a com-
mon practice among the aged Roman Catholics, a performance
which they attend to, sitting in the house, or
walking abroad; in every circumstance, whether
more retired or in the midst of bustle and con-
fusion, and it is called, "making their souls."

This poor old woman, in common with the rest
of the family, seemed much delighted with the
Testament, until perceiving that, in all the reli-
gious instruction she had from it, there was noth-
ing of heads, holy water, the mass, the power of
the priests, purgatory, &c. she became alarmed,
and indicated her suspicion that it could not be
the word of God, or surely it would speak of mat-
ters so highly important. Her objections led to
much discussion, and the teacher seldom left the
house in the morning, without renewed altercation
with the old lady. After some time, however, as
she was not assisted in the warfare by the rest of
the family, she gave up the contest, and listened
in silence with the rest. Some time after this,
her attention seemed to be particularly arrested,
she heard manifestly with deep interest, and on
the questions she put to the reader, her cordial
acquiescence in his answers, and the observations
she herself occasionally made, M.— was led to
believe, that he who bears the key of David had
opened her heart to attend to the things she heard
from the scriptures, as He did the heart of Lydia.
Thenceforward she embraced every opportunity for
conversing with him on the subject of redemption,
through the Saviour's blood and the remission of
sins, according to the riches of his grace; nor
could she hold her peace when he was absent
through the day; her readiness, nay, her watch-
ful anxiety to call the attention of all who heard
her to these subjects, manifested that she had found
him of whom Moses and the Prophets wrote.

As attention to his adult scholars prevented the
teacher's return to his lodgings some nights until a
late hour, the infirmities of age sometimes obliged
this poor woman to retire to rest before his return,
but, after the period above mentioned, she always
desired the mistress of the family to awake her
on the arrival of the reader, as she could not bear
to lose seasons of instruction and prayer, which she
esteemed so precious.

On the morning of the day, when M.— last
conversed with her, he perceived her whole mind
engaged with the great subject of peace with God
through our Lord Jesus Christ, and as he after-
wards learned, it was her unceasing theme through-
out the day. He was absent till a late hour at night.
Our old disciple had, after giving her usual in-
junction to be awake on his return, retired to rest.
Accordingly, after his arrival, when all things were
settled preparatory to the usual religious exercise,
the good woman of the house went to awake her,
—but she had slept not to awake until the heav-
ens be no more.

From the Western Luminary.

AFRICAN FEMALE MISSIONARY.

The accompanying letter is the production of a
coloured woman, now in the missionary service at
the Sandwich Islands. Betsy Stockton, aged
(perhaps) 28, was a slave of the Rev. Dr. Green,
late president of the college of New Jersey. Her
venerable and pious master was careful to have
her in early life instructed in the elements of
knowledge, and especially in the great truths of
the Christian religion. She soon acquired an un-
usual amount of information for her circumstances,
and made a credible profession of religion in the
Presbyterian church. About two years since,
when a new mission-church was assembled and
sent out to reinforce the little band already estab-
lished in the islands of the Pacific, Betsy's in-
terest in the cause of Missions was kindled exceed-
ingly. She expressed a desire to go out with the
Rev. Mr. Stewart and wife to the new station at
Lahaina. Dr. Green, who is one of the fathers
of the cause in our country and church, promptly
gave her up, at her heavenly Master's call, for the
service of the dying heathen, and added a com-
plete outfit, for the protracted voyage. It was
while this blessed little family was forming at
Princeton and elsewhere, that one of the Editors,
to whom this interesting letter is addressed, had
some humble share in instructing this sister in
Christ in branches of knowledge connected with
her after-work.

The letter breathes the true missionary spirit,
and is we think worthy of any pen. It is in-
teresting too, as giving, by several months, the latest
intelligence from our dear friends at Lahaina.

Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 30th, 1823.

"Dear Sir,—It is not for want of inclination
that I have not addressed you sooner; neither is it
because I do not feel as strong an attachment to
you as ever. No, my dear teacher will never
think that. Believe me a day has not passed in
which I have not thought of your counsel,
your advice, and your instructions, and wonder
that I am not a better Christian and Missionary.
You will be surprised if I tell you that it is much
more difficult to keep the spirit alive here than it
was at home. Oh, could Christians see us as we
are struggling with the corruptions of our own
hearts, and an overflowing torrent of pollution and
guilt, they would soon learn to pray for us as they
ought. Often since I left you I have had serious
doubts whether I ever passed from death unto life,
and God has for wise reasons left me long, very
long, in the dark, yet though cast down he has not
forsaken me. But my friend will expect me to tell
him how I like this corner of the earth, and what
I am doing. To the first I answer, *pretty well*, and
the second, *not much*. I do not like these islands
for their beauty; they have none for the most
part. They are rocks rising from the ocean, and
towering to the clouds—the coast is generally
sandy and barren, except here and there a fertile
spot, cultivated with cane and potatoes, & thronged
with hundreds of inhabitants. Such is Lahaina,
with all its boasted beauty, and however Eden-
like it might be made to look, at present in resem-
blance it is more like Non. I do not admire them
for their society. It is composed of drunken for-
eigners and yelling natives, except here and there
one who has advanced a little towards civilization,
and a foreigner who deserves the name of an En-
glishman or an American. Neither do I admire
them for the abundance or quality of their produc-
tions. Every thing is high, and far inferior to our
own country. Their fruits are melons and bananas,
as principally, with a few pine apples and oranges.
Nor am I charmed with the sounds which
daily salute my ears. Their language is the most
rude, and shall I say heathenish, that I ever heard.
What then, you will say, are the charms which
bind you to these islands,—I answer, my duty,
and the command of God. The heathen are to be
converted, I know, and God has put me into the
little band he has chosen as instruments. I feel
therefore that on me he has conferred a great privi-
lege, but with a view annexed to it if I am unfaith-
ful. As yet I have done but little, except attend-
ing to the concerns of the family, which consists
of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart,
two children, myself, and four native boys; one
of them adopted into the family, and called Eli
Field Cooley. He is a lad of some mind, can read
English, and is very desirous to visit America; he
often says *arak* to me. Could you, my dear friend,
behold me struggling with my own sins, and sur-
rounded with this corrupted people, without one
friend with whom I can take sweet counsel, or a
spot to which I can retire free from noise, you
would not wonder that my sword, my helmet
and breast plate, are all out of order. Still
I do not feel inclined to quit the field. While

writing to you, my heart takes fresh courage to
arise and renew the attack. I ought not to be dis-
couraged. Our gentlemen say that things were
never more encouraging than they are now; but I
must leave you to learn from the Herald every
thing respecting the mission. I have but little
time to write; the vessel will sail in a few hours
for Oahu, which is to take my letter; you must
therefore excuse all my blunders, the shortness of
my letter, and the unconnected manner in which I
write. Were it in my power, I should like to tell
you in what manner we live, but I must leave it
for another hands. I can only say that I have not
been disappointed in Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; I
daily love them more tenderly, and little Charles I
almost dote on. Our fears respecting his birth were
not realized; although he was born at the rough-
est time we had, except the doubling of Cape
Horn, yet there never was a healthier child or
mother. I believe the best gift that heaven could
bestow on every missionary, is a wife like her.
With such a companion he can be happy in every
situation. I have seen many examples of it in Mrs
S. She is neither elated in prosperity, nor depressed
in adversity. You will join me in saying that
your friend is blessed indeed; in her he possesses
a treasure which cannot be estimated. To me
they have always been tender and kind, and al-
though I am far from all my other earthly friends,
yet nothing would tempt me to leave them. I
must stop here; I hope to be able to write to you
often, and you must not forget your promise to
write when you can. Fifteen months have passed
since I have heard from you. Perhaps I shall meet
you no more until we meet on high. My dear
friend will not forget to pray for me, that I may be
faithful—my undertaking is no trivial thing. Re-
member me affectionately to Dr. Miller's family,
and believe me with the warmest gratitude your
humble friend,
BETSEY STOCKTON."

From the Family Visitor.

THE HAPPY HUSBAND.

I lived at the distance of nearly one hundred
miles from the College where I was educated.—
Having neither patrimony nor friends who were
able to afford me pecuniary assistance, I was un-
der the necessity of defraying my own expenses,
or of relinquishing the object of my heart's desire.
The President, whose uniform kindness to me I
shall never forget, gave me liberty of absence, oc-
casional, for teaching school, on condition that
I should pursue my studies, and sustain an exami-
nation with my class on my return. One cold
morning just before Christmas, having obtained
leave of three months absence for this purpose, I
commenced at dawn of day a journey of eighty
miles on foot, intending, as I had scarcely purse or
scrip, to sleep the first night at the distance of
forty miles, and the next at the place of my destina-
tion. My sedentary habits however, contrary
to my expectation, unfitted me for such vigorous
exertion, the ground was rough & frozen, the road
mountainous and dreary, my feet became sore,
and my strength almost sunk under the effort.
Under these circumstances, I fell into a melan-
choly train of thought. I had struggled through
two years of unparalleled difficulties, and had now
just entered on the third. This was the year too,
into which most of the abstruse studies in the Col-
lege course were crowded, and consequently the
year, which was expected to test the genius, and
establish the scholarship of every member of the
class. The most of them, being liberally furnished
with the means of support, were at liberty to di-
rect their undivided attention and bend their
whole powers to the studies of the class, under the
instruction of a most able and accomplished Pro-
fessor, and with the advantages of experimental
illustration; whilst I must pursue my weary way
to a land of strangers, endure all the fatigue and
all the perplexities of a school of sixty scholars,
be the subject of illiberal remarks and unjust cen-
sures, trim the midnight lamp without aid, and
with a delicate constitution, and finally return to
College under the most unfavourable circum-
stances for sustaining an honorable examination with
my class. I thought the ways of Providence unequal,
if not unjust, in this variety of our circum-
stances, and was ready to repine at the severity of
his dispensations towards myself.

While indulging in these criminal reflections, I
emerged from a forest at the base of a mountain,
and discovered a house just before me.—The sun
was near the western horizon, ten miles of my day
journey were unperformed, my strength exhausted,
and spirits depressed. The house and every thing
around it, indicated warmth, industry, and plenty.
I envied the man, who was near the door
preparing fuel for the night. As I approached
him, to make inquiries concerning the road, and
ask him for a cup of water, he presented a mild
and cheerful countenance, a plain indication of
the serenity, peace and contentment, that reigned
within. After answering my inquiries with po-
liteness and intelligence, he invited me into the
house to take a draught of cider. His honest hos-
pitality was not to be declined under such cir-
cumstances, and I entered the door with the ex-
pectation of finding in the abode of domestic hap-
piness. A strange voice from one corner of the
room arrested my attention; and my eye fell on
an object, which filled me with horror. A female,
emaciated and deformed, with wild and glaring
eyes and distorted features, raved and tottered
about in the pen to which she was confined. It
was but too evident, that her immortal and noblest
part was deranged beyond the hope, I had almost
said, the possibility, of recovery, until it should
lay aside the elements of mortality. As soon as I
had recovered the power of utterance, I tenderly
inquired the cause of this mental ruin. "It was,"
said the man already mentioned, who had just
directed one of his beautiful and obedient children
to give her mother a cup of cider, for which she
was eloquently pleading by a variety of sounds
and motions,—"it was a nervous fever, which
brought her to the brink of the grave about nine
years ago; Heaven spared her life, but the excru-
ciating pain she endured bereft her of reason,
and left her in the condition you now behold her."
The direction given to his daughter, had relieved
me from the painful desire of inquiring what re-
lation she sustained to the family; and his own
frankness encouraged me to converse with him
freely on the subject of his afflictions. I under-
stood you to say she has been in this condition nine
years; what has supported you so long, and ren-
dered you apparently cheerful and happy under
the most severe of all trials? "The Grace of God,
which I have found sufficient for me. Before I
was afflicted, I went astray? I loved the creature
more than the Creator; but now my only trust is in
God. At first I was indeed overwhelmed with
grief; the powers of Hell gat hold upon me; but
the Judge of all the earth has done right. It will
be found, I trust, when we appear in judgement,
that this affliction was ordered in abundant mercy
—that it has brought me to God, and that it will
thus work out for her a far more exceeding and
eternal weight of glory. She early devoted her-
self to the Lord, and was an eminent saint. Oh,
how she earnestly desired and prayed that I also
might be made a partaker of the same Heavenly
calling! The Lord has answered her prayer, in
his own way; and although she is not now sen-
sible of it, we, who, but for this event were in dan-
ger of being separated forever, shall with one heart
sing his praises with the redeemed above to
eternity. She, whom I love as ardently as ever,
will then rejoice in this dispensation, with joy un-
speakable and full of glory. This is my support
—and I am happy."

Being unable to speak, I bowed adieu, and pur-
sued my journey, with a heart full of emotions,
and eyes overflowing with tears. After this burst
of feeling, my cheerfulness returned, my difficul-
ties vanished, and I now rejoice that "the Lord
God omnipotent reigneth." The scene is still
fresh in my recollection, and serves to guard my
heart against discontent and repinings under the
mighty hand of God.

For the Boston Recorder.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Messrs. Bing-
ham and Thurston, lately received by a gentleman
in Boston, dated Oahu, March 14, 1823.

We have received by captains Huxley and Al-
len, two boxes—one of clothing, and the other of
wines, cordials, &c. from the ladies of Rev. Mr.
Morse's society in Nantucket; and also by Capt.
Weeks of that place, a house frame, from the
good people of Haddam, Conn. These were truly
acceptable, and will contribute much to our com-
fort and means of usefulness. You will present to
them our kindest and warmest thanks. Our hearts
are grateful for such tokens of remembrance from
those who still dwell in the land of our fathers,
and are willing to contribute to the comfort and
usefulness of those who are labouring to bring the
ignorant heathen to the light of divine truth, and
raise up a generation to serve the living and true
God. We are training up in the mission family,
the son of a chief, a very promising lad of about
13, whom we call Abner Morse. The shipmasters
engaged in the whale-fishery, generally, so far as
we have been made acquainted with them, have
treated us with kindness and respect. We have
contributed in no small degree to the comfort of
the mission family. Some of them have made very
liberal donations, but none have done more
honorably in this respect, than those who belong
to the Society of Friends; none have appeared to
us to give with better intentions or kinder feelings
than they have done. But do not let it enter
your mind, that any heathen land, especially the
Sandwich Islands, is to a missionary, an asylum
from opposition and trouble. If there is a spot
on earth where opposition to the truth and to al-
most every thing that is sacred abounds, it is here.
The blasts of the Stormy Cape, with all the other
trials at sea, are nothing compared with what we
have found on land.

Celebration of Independence.—The people in the
town of Galen, county of Wayne, N. Y. assem-
bled at their usual place of worship, on Monday,
July the fifth, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-four, to commemorate
our American Independence. The exercises were
commenced with sacred music; prayer was offered
by the Rev. Francis Pomeroy, of Lyons; an ap-
propriate address was delivered by the Rev. Ja-
bez Spicer, of Galen; after which they proceed-
ed to organize a Bible Society, to be called, The
Galen Bible Society, auxiliary to the American
Bible Society. The gentlemen next proceeded
to organize a Tract Society, auxiliary to the New
York State Tract Society, for the purpose of cir-
culating religious Tracts, and assisting the parent
Society. The persons composing these Societies
are respectable as to number and character. The
Rev. Jabez Spicer, was chosen President, Mr. Na-
than Brown and Mr. Luther Redfield, Vice Presi-
dents, Mr. Amias Angel, Secretary, and Sylvester
Clarke, Treasurer and Depository. The ladies
then organized into a Tract Society, on the same
principles, to be called The Ladies Tract Society
of Galen. The exercises were closed with prayer.

Rev. Samuel Armitstead preached on the 4th
July, to his congregation at Rough Creek church,
Charlotte, Virg on the subject of the American Col-
onization Society—from Psalm lxxviii. 31. "Ehi-
opia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." He
showed in a very able and convincing manner
that the scheme under consideration was calculated
to advance the fulfilment of this prophecy;
and offered such arguments in its support as we
trust will produce considerable effect. Some pre-
judices have yielded since in this place.—We
think the day was observed in a more acceptable
manner to Him, from whom we received our na-
tional blessings, than we have ever seen it before
in the county.—Family Visitor.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Carleton, Pa. Aug. 18.—On Sabbath afternoon,
the children belonging to the male and female
schools, connected with the Presbyterian church,
in this place, were collected to hear a discourse
delivered to them by Rev. G. Duffield. Previous
to the commencement of worship, the children
were rewarded according to their attainments,
and the report of the male school was read. The
number of scholars in this school, is 102, and of
teachers, 10; and in the female, of scholars and
teachers, 108. During the last twelve weeks,
the boys of eight classes, have committed 1814
verses of Scripture, 194 pages of Catechism, 262
Hymns, & 4699 answers to questions in M'Dowell's
Scripture Catechism. The children were very
attentive, and the exercises proved highly inter-
esting to all present. A collection was taken up,
to aid the school. To the boy's school there is a
Library attached, consisting of a considerable
number of books, suited to teachers and children.
Public notice has been given of an intention to
form an union among the different schools, in or-
der that they may be more easily supplied with books.

Religious Disputants.—Two clergymen, Rev. Mr.
McCalla and Rev. Abner Kneeland, were a few
days ago debating before a numerous audience in
the Universalist Church in Philadelphia, on the
duration of future punishment of the wicked.
Three judges or moderators, one of whom was
Rev. Wm. Hogan, were to regulate the debate,
which was to continue from day to day until both
parties were satisfied. The disputants were to
speak alternately, not exceeding thirty minutes at
one time. Stenographers were employed in taking
down the arguments, that they might be reported.
Some months ago, we noticed a similar debate
in one of the western states, on the subject of Bap-
tism. Perhaps a more unsuccessful method of elicit-
ing truth, could not be found among the numer-
ous and marvellous inventions of modern times;
and we hope, for the honour of religion, that this
will now be relinquished. [Family Visitor.]

Reverence of the Indians for William Penn.

One of the prettiest touches of feeling of which
we have ever heard was witnessed in the conduct
of certain Indians from the interior who some years
ago visited our city. When the statue in the Hos-
pital yard was pointed out to them as the figure
MIAKOW or WILLIAM PENN, they all with one
consent fell down on their knees before it,—thus
testifying in the strongest manner in their power
their reverence for the character of one of the few
white men who have treated their race with hu-
manity. It was not an exhibition got up for effect;
—it was the result of a burst of feeling,—of a deep-
ly implanted feeling which neither time nor dis-
tance had been able to eradicate. It had descend-
ed from father to son, had been cherished in the
western wilds, and evinced itself in the midst of
civilized society, by the strongest of natural signs
of reverence. [Philadelphia Gazette.]

Anecdote.—Wm. Penn and Thomas Story, trav-
elling together in Virginia, were caught by a
shower of rain and unceremoniously sheltered
themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner
of which happening to be within it, accosted them
with "you have a great deal of impudence to trea-
pass on my premises—you enter without leave—do
you know who I am?" To which was answer-
ed, no. "Why then I would have you to know I
am a Justice of the Peace?" to which Thomas
Story replied, "my friend here makes such things
as these—he is the Governor of Pennsylvania." The
great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

Canada.—The emigration to Canada the present
season is much less than it was the last. The
number of settlers who arrived at Quebec the 8th
inst. was 2963, to the same day of last year it
was 5005.—The number of vessels has considera-
bly increased the present year. The number of ar-
rivals to the above date was 320. [Ben. Adr.]

POISH DEVILS DETECTED.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Spain, dated
June 19, 1824.

A singular occurrence has taken place here, in a
village called Artes, near Hostalrich, about twelve
leagues from Barcelona. A constitutionalist being
at the point of death, his brother called on the
curate, and requested him to come and adminis-
ter the sacraments. The curate refused, saying
—"your brother is a constitutionalist, that is to
say, a villain and impious wretch; and an enemy
to God and man—he is damned without mercy, it
is therefore useless for me to confess him."
But who told you that my brother was damned?
"Who told me?" replied the curate, "why Gas-
par himself?" "What," cried the astonished Spani-
ard, "has God spoken to you?" "Yes," an-
swered the curate with assurance; "God spoke to
me during the sacrifice of the mass, and told me
that your brother was damned to all the devils."
It was in vain that the brother had reiterated his
entreaties, the curate was inexorable. A few
days after the constitutionalist died, and the brother
returned to the curate to beg of him to perform
the funeral ceremony on the body. The curate
refused, saying, "I told you before, it would be
in vain for me to take any trouble about inter-
ing his body, for during the night the devils will
come and carry it away, and in forty days you
yourself will meet with the same fate." The
Spaniard, not giving implicit credit to this diabol-
ical visit, watched during the night by the body
of his brother, with his pistols loaded. Between
twelve and one o'clock a knock was heard at the
door, and a voice exclaimed—"I command you to
open, in the name of the living God;—open, in
not, your instant ruin is at hand." The Spaniard
refused to open, and shortly after, he saw enter
a window, three able bodied devils, covered with
skins of wild beasts, having the usual quantity of
horns, claws, and spiked tails, who set about car-
rying the coffin containing the body. Upon this
the Spaniard fired, and shot one devil dead. The
others took to flight—he fired after them, and
wounded both, one of whom died in a few mi-
nutes and the other escaped. In the morning,
when the people went to church there was no cu-
rate to officiate, and it was shortly after discover-
ed, on examining the two defunct devils, that
one was the curate and the other the vicar, the
wounded devil was the sacristan, who confessed the
whole diabolical proceeding. This singular
case is now before the criminal tribunal of Bar-
celona. [Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.]

LORD COBHAM, THE MARTYR.

Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham, was
the first British nobleman who suffered martyrdom
for his religion. He was born in the reign of
Edward III. & distinguished himself as the friend
of public liberty. He was a general in the French
campaigns, and obliged the Duke of Orleans to
raise the siege of Paris; but as he was a follower
of Wickliffe's doctrines, and maintained itinerant
preachers for their greater dispersion, he incurred
the hatred of the Romish clergy, and was accused
of heresy and disaffection to Henry V. Henry en-
deavoured to reason with him, but when Cobham
declared the pope anti-Christ, the monarch shocked
at his impiety, delivered him up to the arch-
bishop, who sent him to the tower. He had the
art to escape from confinement, but so violent and
watchful were his persecutors, that after four years
concealment in Wales, he was seized and dragged
to London. As a heretic and a traitor he was
hung up on a gallows alive, and a fire lighted un-
der him, so that he was thus cruelly roasted alive
in St. Giles' fields, 1417. He wrote 12 con-
clusions addressed to the Parliament of England.

Harvard University. According to the Cata-
logue just published, the number of persons ad-
mitted to degrees in the University is 5173, of whom
3122 are marked as deceased. The number of alu-
mni of the college is 4769, of whom 1782 are sup-
posed to be now living. Of the alumni, 1252 are
designated as ministers of the gospel. Of these
982 are dead, and 290 are supposed to be living.
The number of degrees conferred on persons not
educated at the college is 404. Of these persons
135 are dead. The number of graduates of the
University who have died since the publication of
the last triennial catalogue is 120. [Daily Adv.]

WINCHELL'S WATTS.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59, Washing-
ton Street, formerly No. 53, Cornhill, have
constantly for sale, Winchell's Arrangement of
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, with a Supplement of
300 additional Hymns. It is printed in a variety
of forms, to suit the tastes of different persons.
The work is rapidly extending in circulation. So-
cieties will be furnished at 25 per cent from the
retail price.

Extract from the proceedings of the Con-
necticut Baptist Convention, June, 1824. "Re-
solved, That as much inconvenience is sometimes
experienced in public worship from the want of
uniformity in a selection of Psalms and Hymns,
and as Winchell's Arrangement of Watts has from
long use in our Churches been found to possess
peculiar merits, this Convention do earnestly re-
commend to the Churches in this State and vicin-
ity to adopt it as soon as possible."

N. B.—The other State Conventions in the U.
S. are respectfully requested to notice the work.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have concluded, in view of the
increase of scholars in the Languages, that it
is inexpedient to continue the Female depart-
ment. Their wish is, and from the encourage-
ment they have had, they calculate to make it
a Classical Seminary of high order. The tuition
will be four dollars a quarter. The Academy will
continue under the former instructors, DAVID
GREEN, Principal, and E. S. SNELL, Assistant,
with such other aid as the number of scholars
may render necessary. Aug. 19.

UFFORD'S LOGIC.

JUST received and for sale by R. P. & C. WIL-
LIAMS, Cornhill square—An Elementary Treatise
on Logic, comprising the essential principles
and different modes of Reasoning, in the form of
Question and Answer. By HEZEKIAH G. UFFORD.
The work has been highly recommended by Pro-
fessor McVicar, of Columbia College, Dr. Yates of
Union, Dr. Park of Brown's, also, by Dr. Spring,
Mr. Whippley and Mr. Barnes, of New York.

CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, having made ar-
rangements with the Author of the Questions
and Notes, have in press and will shortly publish
a new and still farther improved edition of the
popular work for schools. In the present improved
edition, the questions will be placed throughout
the work upon the bottom of the page, so that the
eye may be upon the questions and that part of the
text to which they respectively relate without the
inconvenience of turning over the leaves. It will
be printed on an entirely new and beautiful type
and good paper, and will be in every